

MAGAZINE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

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The St. Louis Fight.

The following brief story of the St. Louis
strike is gathered from statements made by
officials in charge. This will, perhaps, put a
light on this matter that the members of our
organization may understand the true situa-
tion of affairs.

The contract of the carriage drivers with
the Liverymen's and Undertakers' Association
expired January 1, 1904. Prior to its ex-
piration every effort was made by the local
and International officials to get a conference
with the Livery and Undertakers' Association,
but without success. The State Court of Media-
tion and Arbitration was appealed to. The
laws of Missouri make it mandatory upon the
part of labor organizations and employers to
lay their case before this board prior to any
strike or lockout. Employers refused to ap-
pear and were cited for contempt of court.
An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court at
Jefferson City and was referred back to the
Circuit Court for a hearing, a final decision
to be handed down April 6.

Attempts at a peaceable settlement were
tried by the union, but without success. On
the contrary, several of the employers de-
manded that the men give up their member-
ship in the union and cease wearing the month-
ly button. When they refused to do either
they were locked out. Then, and not till then,
a strike was ordered. The employers had
taken the initiative, and there was no other
course.

All of the undertakers and liverymen were
members of the Citizens' Industrial Associa-
tion and the Undertakers' and Embalmers' As-
sociation.

The union made arrangements with under-
takers at Granite City and Venus to furnish
hearses. These, together with carriages owned

by members of the union enabled the local to push a vigorous fight against the Liverymen's and Undertakers' Association.

Every member of the union stood loyally to the cause. For the first four weeks of the strike, and up to this present writing only three have deserted the ranks.

As soon as the strike took place it was found that the employers, working through the Citizens' Industrial Association, had made arrangements to import strike-breakers from various places throughout the country. Men were shipped from Jersey City and New York by paying a fare of one dollar. As soon as these scabs reached St. Louis they were taken before the chief of police and sworn in as special watchmen. They were given a star and armed with revolvers with instructions to shoot any one who they thought was going to interfere with them. Arrangements were made by the Citizens' Industrial Association for the arrest and conviction of any one who in any manner interfered with the liverymen's or undertakers' business. About fifty of our men were arrested, but they could not be convicted of any crime.

The Central Labor Union, one of the grandest labor organizations in America, took up the fight of the carriage drivers, realizing that the Parry organization, if successful in this fight, would soon wage warfare on all labor organizations. A grand ball was given by the central body for the benefit of the local union, and nearly \$1,500 was raised. Each officer of the Central Labor Union visited its affiliated locals and secured their assistance in pushing the fight. The funerals of the deceased relatives and friends of union men and union sympathizers were taken from unfair undertakers and turned over to fair firms.

During the first three weeks of the strike very little was accomplished in the way of breaking into the ranks of the Employers' Association. Shortly after that time had expired, however, the fight became so effective several of the undertakers found that they could not continue their business and wage warfare against the union, sent in their resignation to the association and signed the contract of the carriage drivers. Up to this writing twenty-seven undertakers and liverymen, employing one hundred and fifty-two carriage drivers, have signed the contract and the prospects are favorable for a complete victory in the near future.

Mr. Parry's organization has cited several

of the International officers for conspiracy through a grand jury composed exclusively of employers. At the time this goes to press these officers are on the way to St. Louis to appear voluntarily before the Circuit Court.



The Union Label.

The union label has at all times been more or less a power. But never so much as in the last few years has it made itself felt so much that its enemies must need copy it. Imitation is the sincerest flattery, they say, and its truth is clearly demonstrated when the employer who will not have the label because he must pay more wages to get it, uses a substitute, or in plainer language, a forgery.

Every now and then we pick up a paper with an account in it of some sweat shop cigar maker being arrested and fined for counterfeiting the cigar makers' label. The garment workers warn us against trade marks of certain firms gotten up to resemble their label, and can not be detected except by a close scrutiny. There is an association of boss barbers in Chicago that issues a card which resembles the label of the Barbers' Union so thoroughly that hundreds are being deceived by it every day.

If the union men and women would learn to appreciate the strength of the label as its enemies do, there would be no further use for strikes. This argument has been offered time and time again, and though the demand for label goods is increasing, it is nothing to what it should be. There are enough union men and women in this country to make the non-unionist an impossibility simply by demanding the label on all goods that they purchase.



This From a Union Journal.

The following interesting bit of space consumer is not taken from any Parry newspaper, but from the Brewery Workers' Journal.

"The whole downtown district of Chicago is being honeycombed with tunnels for the removal of freight by electric traction. This, it is declared, will do away with teaming and teamsters. The latter have been a power in Chicago, entering into combinations with employers for the destruction of competitors and the unionization of employees. It now remains to be seen if this power can be preserved in the face of this latest achievement of modern engineering."

The above would do credit to an Associated Press writer, or to Parry himself, but when a paper, presumably intended to be published in the interests of a certain trades union, will sink so low as to criticize the actions, or alleged actions, rather, of another labor organization, it is time a halt was called.

Perhaps the Brewery Workers' officials are a little bit sore because the Teamsters' Union of Chicago gained conditions for the brewery drivers, a month or so after organizing them, that they had never received while affiliated with the brewery workers' during a number of years. They must vent their spleen by publishing such matter that can not but please the enemies of organized labor. We can not, or do not, hold anything against the members of the Brewery Workers' Union, but they are certainly unfortunate in having a set of leather-brained officials that will publish such an absurdity.



The Monthly Button.

Local unions that have not adopted a monthly working button should do so at once. The button is the best organizer we have, and the best persuader in convincing delinquents to pay up. It is our label, and should be made as effective as that of the cigar maker, the hatter or garment worker.

The local representative in the central body of this city should keep up a constant agitation among the different unions represented here for the advertising of our emblem. It is just as important to organized labor that the teamster with the union button on should have the preference as it is to purchase only manufactured goods that bear the union stamp. The friend and patron of the union label is not consistent if he, on the one hand, insists that the label appears on all manufactured goods, and, on the other hand, is indifferent to the cause where the teamster at his door is concerned. He asks for the label when buying clothing, but when the man employed by the butcher, the grocer, the coal man, the milk man, etc., makes his appearance at his door his friendship for the label is forgotten. The trades unions that have used the label for years have built up a strong foundation for their organizations. The greater part of the working class of this country consists of the unskilled crafts (perhaps the teamster ranks among them); it is this class that organized labor must look to to strengthen its ranks, and

if the union man himself will not employ union labor, then we can not expect favors from the hands of capital.



THE base ball season of the different leagues will open in a few weeks. It will give the wide-awake representatives of the locals in cities where the leagues have teams a chance to get busy.

We are sending letters from the general office to the different base ball magnates, asking them to patronize union labor on their respective grounds. In a number of cities the players are taken to and from the grounds in carriages, busses, etc., driven by non-union drivers. If the local representatives will take it upon themselves, they can remedy this evil. The players, as well as owners of the team, like all true sportsmen, are generally union men at heart, and with a slight effort on the part of those interested, could be convinced that they should patronize union labor.



THE first constitutional convention of the International Brotherhood is but a few months off, and if any of our brothers have any suggestions to make or any resolutions to offer, that will be beneficial to the organization, it would be advisable, at this time, to take up those questions in their locals, and present them in the form of a resolution for publication in *The Magazine*. This will give all members of the organization a chance to discuss ways and means by which the organization, as a whole, can be benefited.



THIS office has learned that a number of local secretaries are not paying attention to that part of their duties which say that they shall receive and distribute *The Magazine* each month among the members of their respective locals.

The International Brotherhood is under considerable expense in publishing our official *Magazine*, and it is not fair to the members of this organization that the secretaries will not take it upon themselves to see that each man receives his copy of our paper. We learn that in some of the local offices, notably in St. Louis and Chicago, there are piles of *Magazines* lying on the secretaries' desks, and they have laid there for some time back. It would be well for the members of these locals to take it up in their meeting, and see that the secretary attends to his duties.

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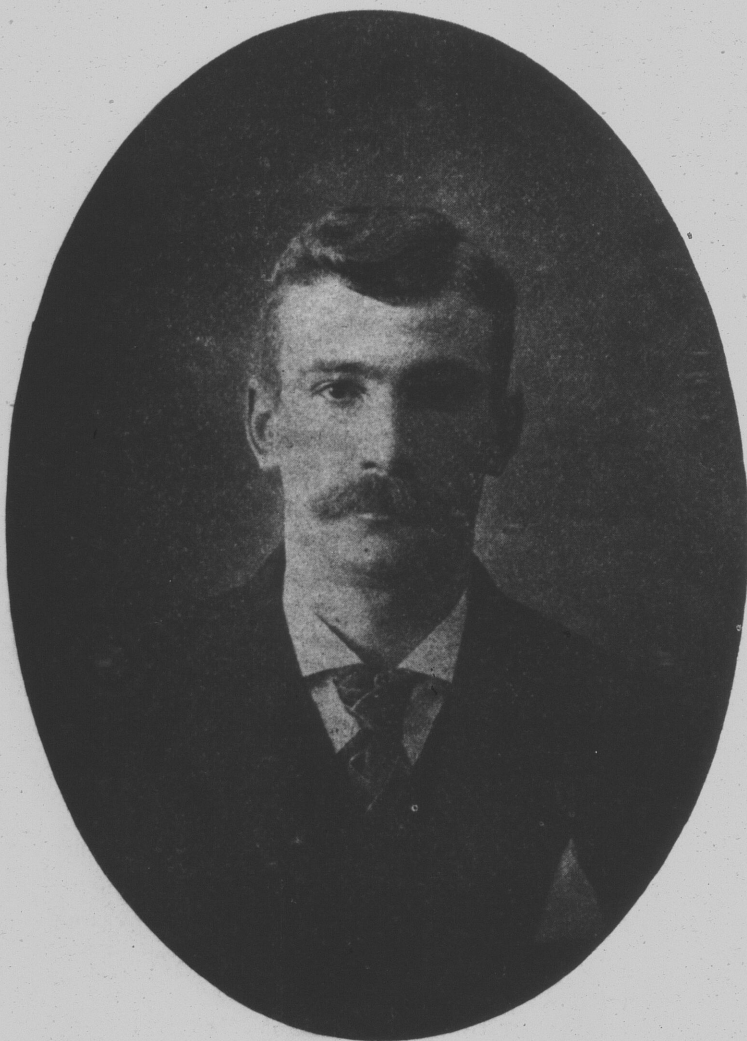
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William Chase.

Wm. Chase, president of the Joint Council of Buffalo, N. Y., has been a member of Local No. 49 since July, 1897. He is one of the best-known and most popular members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in Buffalo. He was elected a trustee of the former Team Drivers' International Union in the convention at Toledo, and held the office up to the time of the amalgamation of the two teamsters' organizations.

Brother Chase is connected with several secret societies, and is well known as a good worker in the cause of fraternalism.

**WILLIAM CHASE.**

IN order to provide work for the unemployed, the Sydney, Australia, Labor Council recommends that the government be urged to pass, in one sitting an amending municipal act, giving municipalities power to levy a tax upon the unimproved value of land; that the government be urged to at once proceed with the closer settlement bill, and that State labor farms be established in agricultural districts, with assisted settlement blocks adjoining.

THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE ANARCHISTS AT WORK.

Grand Jury Indictments Against the General Officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters—James C. Cabanne of the Boycotted St. Louis Dairy Co. is the Foreman of the Grand Jury—Most of the Jurors Are Members of the Citizens' Industrial Association.

(From the St. Louis Labor.)

ST. LOUIS, March 30, 1904.

The anarchy of Colorado is repeated in St. Louis. The secret anarchistic organization, known as the Citizens' Industrial Association, is hard at work. While the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union is meeting in open daylight, the Citizens' Alliance is meeting, plotting and conspiring behind closed doors. The fruits of these secret meetings are gradually ripening, and the time is not far off when the same prominent gentlemen who publicly parade as the very ideals of law-and-order patriots will be shown up in their true light.

Indictments against six national officials of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, charging them with conspiracy to do bodily harm and destroy property and with being accessories before the fact, to do bodily harm, were voted by the grand jury Wednesday.

The indicted officials are: William Rowbotham, Indianapolis, Ind., Corresponding Secretary; Albert Young, Indianapolis, Ind., General Organizer; Geo. Innis, Detroit, Mich., Organizer; Daniel Thurman, Chicago, Ill., secretary of Chicago union; President Shea, Indianapolis, and Organizer Robb, Indianapolis, Ind.

George Innis of Detroit, Mich., who has been in St. Louis for the last two months directing the cab drivers' strike, one of the indicted men, was arrested Tuesday night at Eleventh street and Franklin avenue.

The so-called evidence upon which the union officials were indicted was furnished by Ernst Ruck, alias Miller, alias the "Soldier;" William, alias "Pipe" Kelley, and Michael J. Ryan. These three men came from Chicago, according to their alleged confessions to Chief of Detective Desmond, to assault non-union cab drivers. They say that they were paid \$45 a week for their services.

It may interest our readers to know the

names of the gentlemen who composed the grand jury that voted the indictments against the above-named officials of the Brotherhood of Teamsters. Here is the list of the grand jurors:

James C. Cabanne, foreman; president St. Louis Dairy Co., office, 2008 Pine street; residence, 4334 Westminster place. (The St. Louis Dairy Co. is a non-union concern under boycott, and wages a desperate war against the Teamsters' Union.

A. O. Rule, secretary McCormick-Kilgen-Rule Real Estate Co., office, 311 North Ninth street; residence, 3926 West Belle place.

Paul Robyn, member of Roeslein & Robyn, insurance agency, Century building, and director Germania Trust Co.; residence, 3684 La-clede avenue.

Jas. A. Prendergast, president Prendergast Lumber Co., 1101 North Broadway; residence, 3630 Cook avenue.

Phil. C. Platt, president Platt & Thornburgh Paint Co., 620 Franklin avenue; residence, 3659 West Pine boulevard.

Jas. L. Ford, Ford & Doan, brokers, 421 South Seventh street; residence, 4066 Westminster place.

Walter P. Dwyer, Rice-Dwyer Real Estate Co., 322 Chestnut street, residence, 3646 Garfield avenue.

John F. Carton, real estate agent, 708 Pine street; residence, 4328 Westminster place.

Jas. M. Carpenter, real estate agent, 825 Chestnut street; residence, 4378 Washington boulevard.

William Bull, agent Tentonia & Southern Fire Insurance Co., of New Orleans, 922 Century building; residence, Grand Avenue Hotel.

Judson S. Bemis, treasurer Bemis Bros.' Bag Co., 601 South Fourth street; residence, 5068 Washington boulevard.

Wm. B. Bechtold, president Bechtold Printing and Book Manufacturing Co., 200 Pine street; residence, 3122 Pine street.

It can be seen from the above list that there is not one working man among the grand jurors. All of them are residents of the aristocratic West End district. Mr. James C. Cabanne, the foreman of the grand jury, is president of the boycotted St. Louis Dairy Co., one of the concerns that have been trying to annihilate the teamsters' organization in St. Louis.

The following letter, which was mailed to Circuit Attorney Folk Wednesday, March 30, will explain itself:

ST. LOUIS, March 30, 1904.

Hon. Joseph W. Folk, Circuit Attorney, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—From the reports of the daily press I notice that the grand jury voted six indictments against officers of International Brotherhood of Teamsters. In looking over the list of the members of the grand jury I find that Mr. James C. Cabanne is foreman of the jury. As a citizen, always abiding by the laws of our commonwealth, I object to Mr. Cabanne's membership of the grand jury in this special case, and my objects are based on the following grounds:

1. Mr. James C. Cabanne is president of the St. Louis Dairy Co., which firm has been engaged in a desperate fight against the union of the teamsters for some months; he is directly interested in the controversy, and is, therefore, not the proper man to preside over a body of men who are expected to do justice.

2. Mr. James C. Cabanne is also connected with the Citizens' Industrial Association, an organization whose main object is to fight organized labor. Mr. Cabanne is a most bitter enemy of the men who were indicted by the grand jury, and I can not see any right or justice in allowing such a man to remain at the head of a grand jury that is to investigate this most vital case of a labor dispute.

3. It might not be out of place for the circuit attorney to investigate how Mr. James C. Cabanne, and some of the other gentlemen, were brought together to serve on the grand jury. Perhaps it is by a mere coincidence, or by the action of some supernatural power, that Mr. James C. Cabanne became the foreman of the grand jury that was to open the battle against the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in general, and against the striking carriage drivers in particular.

Hoping that this suspicious work will be sifted to the bottom and that justice will finally be victorious, I remain, respectfully yours,

G. A. HOEN, Editor St. Louis Labor.

Petition to New Grand Jury.

The Central Labor Union of St. Louis offers the following petition to the April grand jury in protest against employers who are enemies of organized labor acting in the capacity of plaintiff and jury:

To the Honorable Members of the Grand Jury of St. Louis City, Mo., for the April Term:

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned citizens and residents of the City of St. Louis, State

of Missouri, take the liberty to respectfully petition your honorable body to investigate certain conditions, circumstances and actions, in connection with the official work of the grand jury of St. Louis, for the February term. We submit for your kind consideration the following statement:

Monday, March 28th, 1904, the grand jury of St. Louis voted indictments against six national officials of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, whose names were given as William Rowbotham, Indianapolis, Ind., Corresponding Secretary; Albert Young, Indianapolis, Ind., General Organizer; George Innis, Detroit, Mich., Organizer; Daniel Thurman, Chicago, Ill., secretary of the Chicago union; First Vice-President Shea, Chicago, Ill., and Organizer Robb, Indianapolis, Ind.

The indictments against the six men herein named are based on the charges of conspiracy to do bodily harm and destroy property, and with being accessories before the fact to do bodily harm, etc. We, the undersigned citizens, being firmly convinced that the charges against these men are without foundation, are of the opinion that there was something radically wrong in the ways and methods these indictments were brought about, and that these ways and methods should be thoroughly investigated by your honorable body for the benefit of the public welfare and safety.

The men indicted are the duly elected and selected officials of a labor union whose members in the city of St. Louis have been on strike for several months against exceptionally low wages and inhumanly long hours of toil.

We find that Mr. James C. Cabanne, president of the St. Louis Dairy Company, was foreman of the same grand jury that voted the indictments against the officials of the Brotherhood of Teamsters. We wish to call your attention to the fact that Mr. James C. Cabanne, as an employer of labor, has been and still is engaged in a fight against the Brotherhood of Teamsters. The same gentleman who, as an employer, has been trying to defeat the Union of Teamsters, should not have the right to act as grand juror in a case in which he is directly interested, and he should not be allowed to vote indictments against the officials of a labor organization against which his firm is waging a war of annihilation.

There is neither right nor justice in such procedure and if the personal enemies of the prosecuted men are allowed to sit as grand jurors and vote indictments as in the case of

the Brotherhood of Teamsters officials our institutions of public law and justice will soon be things of the past.

We also find that Mr. James C. Cabanne and a number of the other members of the February grand jury are either direct members of, or closely connected with the Citizens' Industrial Association, a secret society organized for the express purpose of fighting the organized labor movement. Nearly every member of the jury is known as an opponent or enemy to the labor union movement.

We respectfully petition your honorable body to investigate in what manner and by what means the personnel for the February grand jury was brought together, whether it was one of those peculiar "coincidences over which humanity has no control" or whether there were secret forces at work dictated by material interests or personal enmity. In either case the people of St. Louis are entitled to know the real motives underlying the indictments against the officials of International Brotherhood of Teamsters.



The Coal Strike in Colorado.

From correspondence that we have received from the southern coal fields of Colorado the strikers are remaining firm, and are determined to prolong the struggle, until the victory for humane conditions is wrested from the clenched grip of inordinate greed. While the output of coal has increased slightly, yet the strikers are not dismayed, and if the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America respond liberally with the "sinews of war," the battle for justice will be prosecuted without abatement to a successful finish. The tools and deputized thugs of the Victor Coal Company and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company have brought into operation every brutal effort to force the strikers to bow their necks for the corporate collar, but persecution and barbarism have warmed the blood of the faltering, and the men of the southern coal fields are as dauntless today as in the hour when their ultimatum was delivered to cruel and cold-blooded masters. The following letter is a sample of some of the epistles that are written by the hired corporate thugs to awe and intimidate the leaders, whose words of encouragement to the strikers merit the murderous hatred of the money-bought assassins:

"W. M. Wardjon:

"Take this for what it worth to you. Now you and your whole push of anarchists can just

have two more days to commence moving out of this county, or you will be picked off, one at a time, when the opportunity presents itself. Old "Mother" Jones, with the rest of you. This is final.

33."

The following appeared in the Daily Advertiser, published in Trinidad, and will show the misrepresentation of the subsidized organs, whose unprincipled editors submerge the last remnant of honor and manhood to earn the "mess of pottage" that is paid to mental slaves for committing treason to their honest convictions:

"The Evening Chronic Kicker last Friday evening published the following article as a news item:

"On February 25 "Mother" Jones and William Wardjon went out to Sopris and held a meeting of the strikers there. Their remarks were of so inflammatory a character that they excited a great deal of comment at the time, and a portion of them obtained from one who was present at the meeting are herewith printed to show what these two would do if they had their way.

"Wardjon, in the course of his "address," said this:

"You fellows have been lying around here allowing the company to bring in hundreds of scabs and blacklegs every day. I suppose you all have been waiting for us to tell you this. That we could not hard do. You fellows should drive every ——— scab out of here. It's up to you fellows; now go and do it. If you had not all been ——— cowards you never would have allowed a ——— one to come into the State. We must win this strike; I can't win it for you. You'll have to win it yourselves. So get out and drive away ——— scab out of the country.

"You can all go and tell the sheriff and the superintendent I don't give a ——— for any of them."

"Yesterday morning Mr. Wardjon went to the Chronicle office and asked that the following article signed by him be published in their paper, which request was refused by that paper, notwithstanding the fact that they have been declaring that they stood ready at all times to publish anything that the strikers would bring in and sign. The reason given for not being willing to rectify the error they had made was that they were not running an independent paper, but were running a paper that was under a pledge to print only one side

of the strike situation, and that side favorable to the coal companies. Mr. Wardjon thanked the Chronicle for coming out and admitting what every one had known for a long time, and brought the article to us and here it is:

"TRINIDAD, COLO., March 5, 1904.

"To the Editor of the Chronicle-News:

"In your issue of yesterday I see that you have again been using my name rather freely, and, upon mere hearsay, as upon previous occasions. You accuse me of making statements (which I never uttered) and of saying things which would have a tendency to incite the striking miners to riot and lawlessness. If you will permit me, I desire to say that your informant, whoever he may be, willfully and maliciously misquoted me, and contorted and twisted my remarks in such a manner so that they bear no resemblance whatever to the words which I really did speak, and besides, it is made to appear that I interspersed my remarks with certain profane words which even the Chronicle-News is too modest to print. For the benefit of yourself, Mr. Editor, together with those on the staff of your paper under you, as well as all those people who read your paper, I will state what I said, which, in common fairness to myself, I hope you will print. It was as follows:

"As officers of our organization, we have been, ever since the commencement of the strike, advising and exhorting the miners of this district to be peaceable, to respect the law and do nothing in violation of the same with what results can be attested to by the extraordinary state of peace and tranquility that has reigned throughout every coal mining camp in the district since the inauguration of the strike, until, personally, I am afraid that our men have become not only peaceful, but cowards. I know of cases where eight striking miners have stood passively by while two company guards threw all their household goods out of the houses, and when the wife of one of them (who had more grit and courage than her husband) raised her voice to protest against such an outrage in the absence of any due process of law, she was struck in the mouth by a dastardly coward of a deputy until the blood flowed freely.

"I know of a place where ten men were coming along the highway to a meeting of their craft and three guards have prevented them from doing so, and at the point of Winchesters ordered them back to their homes.

"I know where two guards without a search warrant or any legal right, forcibly entered the tents of twelve of our men and tumbled everything upside down within, and this happened on land not owned by the company, but the rent of which was paid by the union. I know of another case where the guards, like cowardly assassins, have crept up under cover of night and shot through the tops of two tents where two of our men with their families were peacefully sleeping.

"I know of these things and a great many more which I could mention, sufficient to make the blood boil in every American citizen. I want to say this, and I should like, if the sheriff of the county, together with all the superintendents could hear me, that if either one of these crimes and outrages were committed against me and my family, I should resent the same and defend my home and loved ones, and also my liberty even if I had to use a Winchester or six-shooter to accomplish my purpose, for in the absence of any redress being obtained from the sheriff and officials of the county, it is only cowards that would submit to such infamous outrages. If such dastardly outrages in willful and direct violation of the law on the part of the companies, their deputies and scabs are allowed, connived and winked at by the officials of the county, then our people have no redress, but they should defend themselves, their homes and their liberties as American citizens and pay those who insult and abuse them back in their own coin.

"This is what I said, Mr. Editor, and I am prepared to stand by every word.

"W. M. WARDJON."

The Daily Advertiser of Trinidad has shown some spirit of fairness in giving space to Wardjon's defense in repudiation of the malicious and slanderous statements of the Chronicle-News. The men of the southern coal fields of Colorado have suffered with patience, insult and injury that have taxed their powers of endurance to the utmost limit. Were the same wrongs inflicted upon the revolutionary sons of the eighteenth century, the flames of rebellion would have burned in every breast, and corporation despotism would long ago have been slain by the same hands that buried king rule in its unhallowed grave.—Miners' Magazine.



THE Tobacco Workers' Guild of Manila embraces 6,000 members.

William Talte.

Wm. Talte, president of the Joint Council of Providence, R. I. joined Local No. 180 in 1902, at that time affiliated with the Team Drivers' International Union. He was instrumental in drawing up and having signed a wage scale, which went into effect May 1 of that year. Later on, when the membership of his local began to decrease, he formed a gen-



WILLIAM TALTE.

eral teamsters' local in July, 1903, and was elected its president. He is a delegate to the Central Labor Union, and has a reputation there as a strong debater. As president of the Joint Council he has shown himself to be both a parliamentarian and an impartial presiding officer.



A Difficult Problem Satisfactorily Solved.

For having shown such good taste and sound judgment in selecting the new button the General Executive Board should be highly commended, and they will doubtless receive many congratulations from appreciative members who have long felt the need for just such a button. All those who have seen it in this district are enthusiastic in proclaiming it the very best yet, and it now appears that the

exceedingly difficult problem of securing an emblem which would be suitable for all occasions has at last been solved. Surely such a neat, and, at the same time, such an attractive one ought to be generally adopted and worn by the entire membership. In this connection we venture the opinion that the team drivers under one form of organization or another, have had a more varied assortment of buttons and emblems than any other craft, often resulting in confusing rather than aiding union men and the public who wished to assist them. This has been due partly to dissatisfaction with those furnished by the national or international organizations, but, perhaps, more largely to local pride. Local pride can be exhibited in many ways. It is highly commendable, and we wish there were more of it, but at the risk of appearing critical and impertinent, we desire to say that the right to have buttons and emblems manufactured bearing the name of the International organization is a prerogative which should be exercised solely by the International, and even if it were not or is not so, our advice would be to let local pride be waived in this matter at least in the interest of the general welfare. Cease having expensive and unsightly local emblems made and bring the membership into closer bonds of sympathy and unity throughout our jurisdiction by wearing the new International emblem, not merely for display or in the hope of selfish gain, but with a full recognition and a sincere appreciation of all that it implies, coupled with an earnest desire to show by our actions our determination to constantly protect, defend and further spread the principles which it represents until its identity is firmly established, and it becomes as well or better known than those of many of the older trades unions, thus making it a powerful factor in strengthening the Brotherhood and demonstrating that our minds are broader, our hearts are larger, and our strength far greater than if merely restricted to the narrow confines of our own locality.

FRED W. FOX, Local 33.

Washington, D. C., March 13, 1904.



THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor may recommend to the next convention of that body that a permanent home and building for the parent body of labor be erected in Washington, and submit a plan to raise the necessary funds to acquire ground and put up a suitable building.

CONFIDENTIAL LETTER

Of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America.

(Confidential.)

DEAR SIR—The Gompers-Mitchell anti-injunction bill is even now under discussion by the House Judiciary Committee at Washington. It is being pressed harder than ever before by the labor lobby there—which wants immunity, of course, from punishment for violence. It wants one kind of law for one class and another kind—or a lack of it—for themselves. It really means free conspiracy and free riot in its last analysis.

We want to ask you to help us beat this bill. While the House committee reported the bill last year, it may be dissuaded from such a course in view of the sensitive not to say dangerous industrial conditions existing at present, if you will individually and personally write a letter to Hon. of your State, who, as you know, is a member of the committee. Please give him all the facts and reasons and arguments that you can think of, not only why such an enactment would be bad from an industrial and social standpoint at any time, but especially why it is needless and dangerous at the present time in view of the excesses of unions—perhaps mentioning also that the constituents of any public man are sure to remember him gratefully if he will be brave as well as right, and will resist this socialistic advance at this time, especially when the state of public opinion is such that he can do it safely; for surely the unpopular side of the case today is the labor side. We know this because we know that in thousands of cases the laboring men themselves are making it known to their friends, their public men as well as their employers, that the unions have gone too far and that they want to restore prosperity and peace and not bring on more trouble.

Please notice enclosed circular as perhaps containing a suggestion or two. Still, if you will write as you think and feel and will make it strong and will write again after the lapse of a week or two, bringing out some new points, you will have done a most valuable and perhaps an essential service. Our friends on the committee simply need to hear from home, not only to know that they are right, but to know why they are right. We feel that you will respond promptly and heartily to this request; for is not the case a common one which concerns every employer anywhere in the country or any,

body, indeed, who has a stake in the country or is interested in its welfare?

Kindly advise us also what you have done so that we may co-operate with you the better at Washington and here. With west wishes and thanking you in advance for this patriotic service, yours most respectfully,

(Signed) MARSHALL CUSHING, Secretary.

DAVID M. PARRY, President.

The above is a copy of the letter by Parry to all manufacturers. Every member of the I. B. of T. should write to the Congressman from his district asking for his support in securing the passage of the bill.



Misrepresenting the Anti-Injunction Bill.

A committee on the labor question, appointed by the Governor under the direction of the Legislature of Massachusetts, recently presented a comprehensive report in which it discussed a number of important matters, including arbitration, profit sharing and injunctions. While the committee argued that the blanket injunction was an abuse which should have no place in American jurisprudence, it disagreed as to the wisdom of prohibiting the use of the injunction altogether in labor cases. In connection with this a minority report expressed the opinion that if violence, rioting and disorder were eliminated from industrial disputes, the Legislature might well exempt unions from the operations of the conspiracy law.

There is a fallacy in this remark. The application of the conspiracy law, which every court interprets and applies at its own will and discretion, with chaos as the result, does not reach rioters and law-breakers. These can be reached by the ordinary criminal laws of the States. The conspiracy law is, as a rule, invoked to restrain and punish acts that are not criminal. This fact accounts for the desperate resistance of the capitalist enemies of labor, to the efforts of the American Federation of Labor and other bodies, to the anti-injunction and anti-conspiracy bill which has been pending in Congress for a number of years. We are not surprised that our reckless opponents should find "valuable elements" in the conspiracy law. It is valuable, if the object be infringement upon the rights of association and combination.

As the bill to which we allude is being discussed before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, we should, under ordinary circumstances, refrain from consider-

ing it in these pages in advance of the hearings. But several self-elected spokesmen and paid agents of the employers' associations, citizens' alliances and other anti-union organizations, have published such foolish, ignorant, or hypocritical attacks upon the bill that a few words in reply seem to be in order.

We might note in passing that the Judiciary Committees of the two houses of Congress have more than once favorably reported the bill and shown that it is a just, safe and proper proposal. But this would have no effect upon the fanatical adherents of the Parry school of "law and order," which means slavery for the workmen and all the rights and privileges of the employers. "Oh!" they will say, "politics will explain that. The Senators and Representatives of the most important committees," they lightly say, "are pandering and truckling to organized labor." It is all very different when the same statesmen report and press bills which the business elements want. Then they are wise and patriotic men. They become demagogues and trimmers only when they make a concession to labor, a concession which but places labor upon the plane of equality before the law with all other citizens.

Let us, therefore, deal with the proposition upon its merits. What do we ask? An act that shall protect the fundamental right of labor—association for legal purposes, collective bargaining and the defense of our liberties and opportunities in a country that has its basis in the theory and principle that all the people are free. The principle of the bill is this, in one word:

Nothing done by a combination of workmen shall be considered criminal, if it be admittedly lawful when done by an individual or by a number of independent and unassociated individuals.

This proposition the employers' associations denounce as anarchistic. It would legalize crime, they assert, and exempt labor unions from the penalties attached to rioting and disorderly conduct.

We have not seen a single intelligent objection to the bill from the class referred to. Invective, epithets and wild assertion take the place of argument. These professed champions of liberty and Americanism do not know the meaning of the terms they are so fond of using. They depend upon appeals to class bigotry and class prejudice.

"It is a bill to encourage labor union violence," say the employers' associations. The

assertion is absurd on its face. May individuals resort to violence? Since the bill does not legalize any acts which are illegal when committed by individuals, how would it encourage violence?

"It would legalize rioting," is another common assertion. One man, it is true, can not "riot;" but what is the definition of rioting? "The disturbance of the peace and order by a number of persons?" Does the law permit the individual citizen to disturb peace and order? How, in the name of common fairness, would the anti-injunction bill legalize rioting?

"It is anarchistic." Does the law permit anarchical conduct by individuals?

The enemies of organized labor are too blind, frenzied and fanatical to bear in mind the simple fact that the bill only recognizes as lawful, that such combined action, in furtherance or contemplation of trade disputes, as is legal now when done by any number of persons acting severally and individually. They do not criticize the labor bill at all, but some imaginary and dreadful bill which they choose to denounce as an abomination and outrage, and for which we are not responsible in any wise or degree. Before they attack the labor bill let them try to understand it and state it fairly and honestly.

What would the bill legalize? First of all, agreements to strike. Many courts have held such agreements to be legal, but plutocratic lawyers and newspapers have never accepted that principle. They have clamored for indictments and injunctions against peaceable strikes under the Sherman anti-trust law. They have tried to get timid and susceptible judges to apply the ancient common law to strikes and treat them as conspiracies in restraint of trade.

The rights of labor, any rights of labor, are perpetually menaced. Nothing is secure, nothing is settled, and the bill, the enactment of which we advocate, is needed as a guaranty of the elementary rights of American labor.

The bill would remove pretended doubts as to the legality of moral suasion by unions and combinations. There are zealous and crafty lawyers who tell the employers that even the persuading and inducing of men to strike is criminal under the conspiracy laws, which mean all things to all men.

Would the bill legalize picketing and boycotting? Yes; if peaceable picketing and peaceable boycotting are lawful in individuals, as we hold; no, if they are unlawful, as the enemies of organized labor claim.

Have not employers gone into court to defend blacklisting and agreements to blacklist?

Have not judges, in the teeth of the conspiracy laws, which are always brought into play against labor, upheld blacklisting, not only by individual employers, but by combinations of employers as well? We ask for organized labor what is conceded to all other citizens or associations.

We ask for nothing but equality of rights for labor and will be content with nothing less.

The bill would change the old law of conspiracy. That law should be changed. It is out of place in modern jurisprudence. There was a time when agreements to ask higher wages and agreements to cease work—strike—were punished as criminal conspiracies. Plutocratic employers would revive those doctrines, if they could. Labor should not rely upon the "discretion" of the judges. It may fairly demand express legislation establishing the rights of association and agreements to do, or to refrain from doing, things not prohibited to individuals.

Those employers who sincerely desire to promote peace and industry and better relations with labor should favor (or, at least should not oppose) necessary and liberal and right legislation in the interests of wage earners.—The American Federationist.



Toronto Truck Drivers Give a Concert.

Local No. 491 of Toronto, Canada, entertained its friends on March 4 by giving its first of a series of concerts. A large crowd gathered at Victoria Hall and was treated to a program which pleased all present. The following appeared: Mrs. Ramsay (piano solo), Harry Bennett (comic song), Master Harold Rich (solo), Miss Pearl O'Neill (reading), Donald C. Macgregor (baritone solo), John A. Kelly (ventriloquist), Miss Helen Watson (contralto solo), Robert Wilson (comic song).

The entertainment was such a success that friends of the local express the wish that they may have more like it in the future.



RETURNS made to the Commissioner of Labor of the State of New York covering 346,000 wage earners, show that only 19,310, or 5.5 per cent., were idle during the entire first quarter of the current year, as contrasted with 6.2 per cent. and 11.3 per cent. in the corresponding quarters of last year and the year preceding.

A Particular Kind of Employers' Association.

The attitude of organizations of employers in some localities, where their activity and intimidating methods have kept in continuation a state of disorganization of the workers, will yet prove a boomerang. The workers are subjected to a system of espionage, more or less repulsive. They are coerced by the fear that activity in union affairs means a new face on their job. The association rules supreme and proposes to.

The growth of the trades union movement in those localities is slow, because of the deterrent influence cast over the workers by their fear, and the secrecy with which self-preservation demands that organization must be carried on.

There is nothing like the arrogance of entrenched power, nothing more supercilious than the assumption of infinity in industrial affairs of these associations. By implied and direct threats the workers are proscribed from labor organizations. These associations and their sponsors justify their absolutism on the plea of industrial preservation. Nevertheless, this class of tyrannous associations of employers is not inspired by this motive, sentiment, patriotism, liberty-loving rights, or anything else, other than the largest possible profits, regardless of the conditions their organized avarice imposes upon the workers.

Organizations of employers are perfectly right and should proceed and endure. Their lives as rightful institutions are not menaced by organizations of labor, but their lives as purely avaricious despots certainly are menaced by organized labor.

Avarice is the fundamental principle and objective point of this particular class of employers' organization, and this predominant characteristic has founded and disintegrated them in the past. There were powerful employers' organizations in the past that were capable and did annihilate loosely formed local organizations, incompetent to cope with them, but the avarice, which brought them into being, and the spirit and methods employed against organized labor, later caused their destruction.

Organized labor does not object to employers organizing, or attempt to use its power to frustrate their organizing, although it certainly enjoys the same liberty in this respect as the employers. There should be no objection to employers organizing to conserve their rightful interests; but, immense profits, begotten

from labor paid wages insufficient to preserve life at the economic point of subsistence are not their rightful interest and can not be justified by respectable economics, and, undeniably, not on any grounds of necessity. It is commercially and legally allowable, but not otherwise. Their power does not constitute their rights, though it might determine their methods and fix exorbitant profits.

Only unionists, with minute conceptions of industrial conditions, deny employers the right to organize. As rightful organizations, there is absolutely no necessity for their interference with the life and progress of any other rightful organization.

An occasional indiscreet act or error does not void the right of organizations of labor to live, nor grant organizations of employers the right to guillotine them.

In the strongholds of this particular class of employers' organizations it has not been possible for organized labor to adopt arbitration, which, by almost universal consent, is considered the most equitable way of settling disputes. If employers' organizations of this particular kind is going to continue, as gobblers of everything in sight, and destroyers of organized labor, it behooves the American Federation of Labor, and each individual trades union, regardless of whether its particular interests are attacked, to concentrate to the greatest extent, in those localities where labor is squeezed between the profit machine, their full forces and power. Let every trades union place in those districts, every available organizer, label agent and speaker. Let there be unrelenting agitation and ceaseless effort, and no stone left unturned to organize the workers. Such a course of procedure would organize the workers in spite of opposition. Take one of such districts at a time, and, if needs be, face the supreme threat of the employers' organization that it will shut down the entire industry in the district and starve the workers into submission. One district at a time, and organized labor can care for every worker, as long as the employers can support their plants and factories in idleness.—The Shoe Workers' Journal.



Parry's Rival Association.

Parry's organization is going to have a rival. An association of employers is about to be formed to oppose the "open-shop" idea. Its promoter is John F. Higgins, a well-known printer in Chicago and a man who was asso-

ciated with the union movement many years ago.

Throughout the length and breadth of the United States there are hundreds of employers who graduated from the mine, shop and mill. These men have had little or no trouble with unionism, and they are keenly alive to the gross injustice that would come to the people at large if the ruinous policy of Parry were to be successful.

The new movement will be launched in Chicago, where the Parryites are moving heaven and earth to destroy unionism.

There is practically no need of an organization of friendly employers, as Parryism is simply a passing fad. In times of industrial depression, when it would be easier to antagonize organized labor than in times of prosperity, Parryism can exist; but on a rising market, when the prices of the necessities as well as the luxuries of life soar skyward, nothing under the heavens can prevent organized labor from increasing wages to meet the changed conditions.

Nevertheless, the new organization will be interesting, inasmuch as it will show to the world that all employers have not gone crazy over the Kirbyized idea of fighting unions. Sensible employers who have had experience in running union shops do not believe in giving encouragement to those who desire to run non-union, or so-called open shops. Mr. Higgins maintains that his experience of twenty-five years as an employer of labor satisfies him that any institution that does not get along with its work people is badly in need of a manager.

We wish the new organization success. Not because organized labor requires any assistance from employers, but on account of its sympathy with the workers, and the evident belief of its promoters, that the producers of all wealth should be something better than mere hewers of wood and drawers of water.—The International Wood Worker.



About High Dues.

The February number of the Painters' Journal contains a number of interesting letters from men high up in the labor movement in reply to a communication sent out by General Secretary W. P. Carrick asking for their opinions on the question of high dues. We publish below copies of the replies of Patrick Dolan of the United Mine Workers and Frank Duffy of the Carpenters.

BY PATRICK DOLAN.

In reply to your favor of recent date asking for something on "high dues," I would recall to you the old and established adage that you can't buy silk for the price of calico.

The last time I looked at one of your reports I noticed that you were getting along in good shape at a per capita tax of about 15 cents per month. This stunned me like a blow from a black-thorn. It is amazing to me that you can do it. It seems your people want to be in the labor movement and also in the insurance business and want to contribute in a measly, niggardly, picayunish way to keep these and other things going. By more liberal contributions to the national organization, your men will certainly get along in better shape.

It strikes me that your membership should occasionally pay some attention to the advice of its officers. I suppose your retention in office carries with it the province of now and then giving counsel to the members. We know that you are well able to do this as evinced by the forceful editorials in your monthly publication, but it seems to me that your people let it go in one ear and out the other.

I want to say to you, my dear Carrick, that I have watched with great interest the progress of your organization. You and Mr. Bahlhorn and your assistants have brought out of a condition of chaos, a labor union which is one of the greatest in the country. But how you can take a few pennies from each man and cover strike benefits, insurance, maintain an organization and live yourself, I fail to understand.

Your craft, in nearly all cities, has gone along with the flood of good times and secured higher wages. The organization has done this for the members, and there should be some reciprocity. You simply must have funds to conduct such a benevolent organization as yours seems to be. Let the rank of your membership go a little deeper into its pocket and come to the front with some of the velvet of a higher wage. Then you will not go bankrupt on your insurance scheme, and you can maintain an efficient corps of officers throughout the country. That will mean a healthy growth.

You know, Carrick, that while your organization is growing the matter of contributing to the sinews of war must not be overlooked. You can't stand still and grow at the same time. The employers are not going to make concessions to you in wage conferences if they feel that you are weak. You are doing a great

work and your people should give you a hand at all times.

Your insurance feature may stand uninterrupted during good times, providing you keep your general officers at home, contribute nothing for strikes and lockouts and let every fellow go it alone. An insurance fund is a good system if the members are willing to contribute to its support, or in other words "to pay the piper." As long as your members have more respect for their dead than they have for the living, working members, as long as they prefer fancy funerals to well-filled stomachs for their struggling fellow craftsmen whose little children may be suffering for food and clothing and warmth, so long, of course, will you remain as you are, always on the brink of bankruptcy and having to appeal to others for support.

If the painters prefer display and fancy funerals to shorter hours and better conditions for their living members they can keep on marching behind the hearses, but some day it will be an international funeral of the whole organization. You certainly are a great people. I fear under your present system that you are too good to last very long. It is best to be plain spoken in matters of this nature. I will therefore close by stating that your policy and style of doing business is dangerous to the other international unions of the country, as you have established a system that others may want to follow. Your example as an organization is a risky undertaking and you should change it, if not for your benefit then for the benefit of the organized workers in the other international unions.

Trusting this short article will be of some benefit,

Fraternally yours,

P. DOLAN,

President District 5, U. M. W. of A.

BY FRANK DUFFY.

You are to be congratulated on the magnificent growth of your organization during the past few years. How such an increase was accomplished is difficult to understand and puzzling to comprehend. Yet, such is the fact and the credit is yours.

It is surprising to me to learn that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America is a cheap organization. I always held that your members had common sense enough to know that business can not be transacted on wind; that it is next to an impossibility to get something for noth-

ing, and that their headquarters at Lafayette is not a United States mint.

If it is the intention of your organization to run business on a low-due basis, and expect, at the same time, increased benefits in times of death and disability, or when strikes or lockouts occur, then there must be something radically wrong with your makeup. From year to year your members clamor, demand and fight for a shorter workday at an increased rate of wages; the national organization stands by them with instructions, advice, encouragement and financial assistance, if necessary, but after the shorter workday has been secured and an increased scale of wages put into effect, those same members raise a howl of horror and indignation if they are asked to pay a higher rate of dues to the union, or requested to increase their per capita tax to headquarters, so that the sinews of war may be on hand to meet emergencies as they arise in the future.

Your members pay fifteen cents per capita per month, or in other words, the sum of \$1.80 per year per member to headquarters, and for this amount, small as it is, they expect from \$50.00 to \$150.00 death and disability benefits; financial assistance in cases of strikes and lockouts, and besides that a staff of general officers and organizers to look after their business and carry on the work of their organization in a successful manner.

Is this a business proposition? If so, then it is time to give up pushing the brush and go into the insurance business. How it is that your organization exists without levying several assessments each year is more than I can understand. Your members must have great confidence in you and the other national officers of your organization who can transact business so successfully with such a small income. With the growth of your organization, your liabilities and responsibilities become greater. You have more on your hands now than ever before. Legitimate bills must be paid; promises made must be fulfilled, and benefits due must be liquidated. If not, your organization will soon lose its prestige, reputation and standing, and be looked upon as a "frost." If you can not meet your obligations, you will soon be a thing of the past, with the hideous recollection of having failed to fulfill your mission in the field of organized labor.

"Higher dues" should be your cry; "increased per capita tax to headquarters" your watchword. See to it that these two proposi-

tions are carried into effect, so that in times of depression, or when your members are involved in strikes for better conditions, or when they are locked out by any combination of employers, such as are now being formed in all sections of the country for the purpose of disrupting organized labor, liberal support may be given them to combat the ever growing tendency of the employers to crush and stamp labor unions out of existence altogether.

If your organization persists in its present method of doing business, I can see nothing for it but failure and defeat in the days to come. Through the efforts of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America you are now enjoying many privileges never dreamt of in days gone by. In return, what are you doing for the perpetuation of the organization that has done so much for you? You actually begrudge that organization the necessary finances to carry on business as it should be conducted. Some day in the not distant future, I may pass through Lafayette, Indiana, and looking up at the building where your present offices are located, say: "Once upon a time that was the home of a powerful organization known as the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. Advice was given them in a spirit of good will and friendship, but they refused to accept it. They were antiquated in their method of doing business; they said they knew how to conduct their own affairs and did not want others to interfere. Now they are a thing of the past—forgotten. All they left behind, to pay the debts they incurred, was the winds that sweep over the plains of Indiana."

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY.

Gen. Sec'y, Brotherhood of Carpenters.



ONE question which now seems to agitate the public mind is the alleged use of violence in trade disputes. We call attention to the fact that the organized labor movement is composed of men and women who are actuated by the same passions, the same hopes, the same aspirations and the same general feelings that dwell in the breasts and hearts of all other American citizens, and while we claim to be better disciplined, better prepared for the exercise of the rights of an American citizen, owing wholly to the fact of the opportunity for thought, study and schooling in connection with handling our own affairs in our own organiza-

tions, we still, however, belong to the same general common human family.

We read recently in the public press that Hoke Smith, one of ex-President Cleveland's secretaries, and an opposing counsel tried to knock each other's heads off in a case tried before the bar in which they were both interested, and that they had to be separated to prevent them from doing so.

The papers of Chicago recently stated that one of the learned counsels in a case being tried, emphasized his argument by throwing a cuspidor at the head of the opposing counsel. Pick up your newspapers, go to the police courts, look in any direction in any walk of life, no matter whether it be the so-called high, low or intermediate station, and you will find that some one has taken the law in his own hands, or his passion has overcome his discretion and he has attempted to settle the question of achieving his aim by the use of physical force. There is less violence used in trade disputes, comparatively speaking, than there is in any other walk of life. It is a fact that the Standard Oil Company was convicted of dynamiting the plant of a rival concern in the city of Buffalo, which it could not subjugate and control. This, however, does not prove that its eminently pious head—John D. Rockefeller—is in favor of the use of physical force in his efforts to monopolize and control the oil industry of this country.

Because Hoke Smith and an opposing lawyer attempted to punch each other in a law case does not prove that all lawyers are un-American, anarchists, or believers in the settlement of disputes by the use of physical force. And so on down the entire line. In nine cases out of ten, violence in trade disputes are brought about by the employers hiring thugs and ruffians for the purpose of creating disturbance in order to turn public sentiment against the strikers and creating an excuse for calling out the police and the militia.

We unhesitatingly say that labor organizations, as such, are opposed to the use of violence in trade disputes and assert that if the other side did not first provoke trouble there would be no violence used in strike difficulties. —Cigarmakers' Journal.



THE greatest increase in wages since the organization of unions in Iowa is found in the case of printers, whose gain is 123.21 per cent. The cigar makers have reduced their hours the greatest, 57.27 per cent.

Labor Notes.

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A strike of Cincinnati union coopers is threatened.

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CORRESPONDENCE



New York, N. Y.

BROTHER DWYER AND BROTHERS—I am directed by Paper Truck Drivers of New York City to convey through our medium to fellow teamsters throughout the country our success through organization.

We have been fortunate by co-operation of our Joint Council and first vice-president, after two months' conference to get a mutual agreement affecting 200 drivers, whereby we obtained a slight increase in wages and union conditions.

Hoping other sister locals will use the same conservative judgment and have a like success, believe me

Fraternally yours,

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Wishing fellow drivers in other cities success, I am,

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DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I take great pleasure in letting you know that the Excavating and Sand Teamsters, Local No. 506, of New York is still alive and getting along splendidly. We have a slight increase in membership and our treasury is going up slow but sure. We have adopted the monthly button and the men are not afraid to wear it, either.

We are holding a few open meetings in different sections of the city under the supervision of First Vice-President E. Gould, and they are very successful. It wakes up some of the dead ones and puts new life into them, and also brings in some new members.

Having no more to write at present I will close, and remain,

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To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

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Something should be done to get all members of each local to attend a meeting at least once a month, then every one will have something to do with running things, and there will be no room for knocking, unless they want to knock themselves.

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Since the inception of our local union, in June, 1902, we have made material progress. The teamsters of the south, west and north park systems have been benefited to the extent of from 17 to 25 per cent., and improved working conditions. The city sprinkling teamsters have been less fortunate, owing principally to the fact of their being but partially organized.

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On the South Side, where our craft is thoroughly united, better wages and superior conditions are prevalent.

It should be the duty and policy of our local to exert every energy in unionizing the sprinkling teamsters in Chicago. Then, as a concrete body, it will be easier to better the working conditions.

Our local has established an amicable and closer relationship with the various park boards, which, prior to organization, were remote and indifferent.

For a local numerically we have contributed liberally and responded in emergencies to the assistance of our fellow working men in times of distress and trouble. We have been rather fortunate in having our demands conceded without being forced to strike, or the adoption of any stringent measures. In spite of the continual drain upon our finances the local is still keeping pace with its obligations, and the treasury today is still in a healthy condition commensurate with its membership.

To insure firmness and stability of the local union a few remarks and suggestions would not be amiss. It should be the duty of the brothers to attend the meetings regularly, participate in their deliberations, tender ideas and advice which will enhance and be beneficial to the organization. It should, moreover, be impressed that without the co-operation and encouragement of the rank and file the officers would naturally lapse into a state of indifference, assuming that any effort on their part toward the up-building and advancement of the local is unappreciated. The hands of your president and executive officers should be upheld and their actions sustained in the honest and impartial fulfillment and enforcement of their pledged duties.

Honest and sincere criticism is commendable at all times, and is generally an effective weapon in compelling officers who are careless and recreant in the discharge of their duties, to either improve their methods or leave a vacancy for somebody else who will. But, unfortunately, in labor organizations, the same as in other bodies, there is a small factional disturbing element, composed in the main of men who are conspicuously absent, as a rule, from the meetings. They seem to be actuated by some ulterior or designing motive in sowing the seeds of discord amongst their fellow men. They denounce and condemn all business transacted in their local union, but are never present to remonstrate, raise their voice in protest, or

tender their advice and aid in rectifying their deluded grievances. They are past masters in the art of peevishness and unjust criticism, a menace to organized labor, and are as much of a detriment (if permitted to go unchecked) as any other antagonizing agency.

In the future negotiations with our employers it should be our policy, as in the past, to work upon conservative lines and avoid radicalism. The impression has in some instances prevailed amongst the employers that labor organizations were formulated for the express purpose of using it as a cudgel upon their respective persons to compel them to submit to unjust and arbitrary demands.

New recruits to the ranks of organized labor are at times under the impression that because of having become affiliated with a labor union he is in a position to run the employer and his business. This is an erroneous conception, and should be immediately discouraged. The labor union is simply an institution arising from a civilized, educational and progressive age, an instrument whereby a more friendly and mutual relationship shall exist between employer and employe, bringing them closer together in the universal brotherhood of man, and the obliteration of discord and feelings between wage giver and earner. It stands for fair and just compensation for services rendered, reasonable hours that shall constitute a day's toil, endorsement of the legislation of laws for the masses and not the classes, abolishment of child labor, and the recognition of the constituted rights of every American citizen in our land.

It should be our earnest desire, our bounden duty, to emerge forth through this year hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder, bearing in mind the obligation we have all taken upon ourselves. Let us act as well as preach in the spirit of brotherly devotion and fraternalism, keeping our ear to the ground, and keeping pace with the onward march of progress.

Let us retain what we have under all circumstances. If the industrial conditions in the future warrant better compensation and conditions than we are now receiving, we will demand nothing exorbitant, but only that which is fair and reasonable. With the utilization of conservative and conscientious methods, good prospects and success should be in store for our local union.

With the united efforts and loyalty of the rank and file the advancement and perpetuation of the most powerful and best-regulated labor body of the world—the I. B. of T.—is

assured, regardless of the tireless efforts of the well-paid emissaries of corporate greed and wealth, the Parrys and Jobs, and other arch enemies of organized labor to destroy it.

It is here to stay.

Fraternally yours,
GEO. MITCHELL,
Rec. Sec'y, Local No. 733.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As our local is so small that we are seldom heard of, I thought that I would write a line or two so that our sister locals would know that we are trying to keep our little local on the right road to success. The most of our members have been out of work the greater part of the winter and quite a number has transferred to other locals, but with the coming of spring and warm weather we are already beginning to see the lost members returning to their little local, and we hope for the best.

The following officers have been elected by Local No. 741: President, Herman Burk; vice-president, John Smith; secretary-treasurer, John Bell; conductor, Otto Wolf; warden, Earl Blanchard; trustees, Chas. Beecher, Frank Stanick, Albert Hall.

Yours fraternally,
CHAS. DIXON,
Sec'y-Treas., Local No. 741.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The Grocery and Market Wagon Drivers are increasing their membership so rapidly that they will soon be in a position to say that they have a local of the I. B. of T. second to none in the city of Chicago, thanks to the efficient officers and stewards they have selected. The officers are surely doing their utmost to further the interests of the local. But I am sorry to say that there are some of our members far back in their dues, which goes to show that they take but little interest in the local. If a man has good union principles about him he will not have to be driven to do what is right. But in the near future we expect to have laws which will insure the paying of dues and receiving of buttons by union men.

Yours fraternally,
J. REYNOLDS, Rec. Sec'y.

St. Louis, A. O.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Editor:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As most all our members are constant readers of our great

monthly Magazine I think it is about time that Local No. 754, Baggage and Parcel Delivery Wagon Drivers of St. Louis, let the other sister locals know that we are still on earth.

Some time ago our local was in very bad circumstances, but I am glad to say that at the present time we are one of the best locals in St. Louis. We don't rank the highest in membership, but I am glad to say that the brothers all pay strict attention to their officers, which accounts for the local being right. Our president, Brother Thos. Wiseman, is one of the foremost chairmen of St. Louis, and is also president of the Joint Council of St. Louis. C. J. McPherson is our secretary-treasurer and business agent, and between these two officers they figure out all the plans that are laid, and which are very successful.

The Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers, Local No. 754, gave their second annual ball Saturday evening, March 26, and it was a grand success. The local gives one ball each year, and are now billed to give a picnic July 3. The boys all work together, and to that and the help of our worthy officers we owe our success.

Trusting you will find space in your worthy Magazine for this short piece, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
C. J. MCPHERSON,
Business Agent, Local No. 754.



Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. James J. Dwyer:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We have only been organized since December, 1903, and at our last regular meeting there was an appeal for aid made in regard to the starving families of the Terra Cotta or Fire Brick Workers, who have been on strike since last May, 1903, in the upper portion of our State. We, although only in our infancy, promptly subscribed \$41.00. Now, Brother Dwyer, the union requested me to tell you of this so that you might make mention of the fact in your Magazine of April; also send on directions to our local as to what we will have to pay for one hundred copies each month.

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM E. DUFF,
Secretary Street Hackmen's Local, No. 28.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local No. 416 of Philadelphia has had its grand prize drawing and smoker. It was a great success, both

financially and socially. Through the columns of the magazine we desire to thank the brothers of this city and throughout the country for their sympathy and support in buying so many of the tickets sent to them.

Now, that the treasury of Local No. 416 is on a good financial basis, I can safely say that if any local union of the I. B. of T. ever needs any assistance it will be heartily granted by our Local, No. 416, of Philadelphia.

Take an imaginary journey by water, if you will, on the good ship Local No. 416, launched from Philadelphia.

For a time our little craft meets with sunny skies, balmy breezes, and everything looks as if our trip was to be a pleasant one.

Our crew, being engaged in different kinds of business, feels encouraged at the bright prospects, but in the distance we see a great storm approaching. The horizon looks dark, clouds are heavy, there is confusion on board. The captain, seeing the danger, makes an investigation, finds the log-book tampered with. Giving a general call to the post of duty, they do not all respond, the storm strikes; the ship is tossed about, torn to pieces, and driven from the true course. Then more than half the crew desert her, and our craft is almost lost.

The master, true to his calling, takes some of his true and tried sailors and goes ashore at Buffalo, gets a new chart and some repairs, comes back feeling full of hope for good things in the future. Starting afresh with new men he finds it slow, hard, and up-hill work. We can see hardly any progress at all, but as we watch her in the distance through a glass, as it were, we can see the captain giving words of cheer and encouraging his men on to greater efforts.

The year 1904 opens with a good trading breeze. Our ship comes into view with Capt. W. J. Holmes still on deck and A. W. Sperry first mate and keeper of the log-book, with Marroney as second mate to look after the tonnage, Ralph Ball at the wheel, and "old 416" is docked at Navel Port Hall, doing a flourishing business.

C. L. JACQUES,
Cor. Sec'y, Local No. 416.



Cleveland, Ohio.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The situation of Local No. 210, in Cleveland, is at the present very satisfactory. While we have been mute

of late, nevertheless, we have been very active. The local has been progressing splendidly under the direction of Brother Robb, whom we thank especially for his good advice and assistance.

Though we admit that this is one of the hardest centers to organize sufficiently to be effective, we do not give up hope that sometime we will rank among the strongest locals in this city. We still hold to the old adage, "In union there is strength." We have experienced it on more than one occasion and it inspires us with enthusiasm more than ever before. We are getting a better element into our local of late, the rank and file is becoming more active than ever, which is very encouraging, and we hope before many moons to have the best and most desirable element in our fold. I do not think I am building any castles in the air or chasing any rainbows in predicting that if Local No. 210 continues its work as it has begun it will become one of the best-conducted ones under the I. B. of T. banner.

While some of our greatest antagonists still frown at us we are gradually drawing the lines closer, and circumventing them, and will eventually catch them napping and teach them the truthfulness in the old adage, "that they laugh best who laugh last."

I wish to say further for the benefit of the brothers at large, also the sister locals, that there seems to be an amount of jealousy entirely uncalled for, and when such conditions exist in any local there is bound to be more or less pandemonium. To prevent this let us hold more strictly to our obligation, which means brotherly love and fellowship, then such conditions will not exist, and we will prosper more, morally, socially and financially, and bear kindlier feelings to one another, which will bring happiness to us all.

In conclusion I wish to call the attention of the brothers to look out for one Geo. Roberts. This name, we understand, is an alias, of which he has more than one. Do not allow him to receive any money or communications, as he is a defaulting member of No. 210. The exact amount he has misappropriated is not known. He is about five feet ten inches, weighs about one hundred and seventy-five pounds, light complexioned, and wore a sandy mustache. His present whereabouts are unknown. Look out for him.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN E. LYON,
Cor. Sec'y, Local No. 210.

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

I regret to announce that since my last communication death has invaded our ranks and taken from our midst Brother George E. Altman, who died February 15, 1904, of pneumonia. Brother Altman was for many years in the employ of the Havenner Baking Company, and more recently held a situation at Bender's bakery. He was at one time master workman of Bakers' Drivers, L. A. 1046, K. of L. He attended the union meeting about ten days previous to his death, and his rather sudden demise cast a gloom over our membership. We were organized May 15, 1899, and this is the first death which has occurred in our membership. The officers of our union sent a wreath on the day of the funeral, and at a meeting held shortly afterward it was ordered that our charter be draped for thirty days as a mark of respect to the memory of our deceased brother.

At the meeting of the union held February 18, \$25.00 was appropriated for the relief of organized labor in our neighboring city of Baltimore, on account of losses occasioned by the big fire. We have since learned that the donation of \$100.00 from Washington Central Labor Union has been returned with the statement that it is not needed. This seems rather strange, in view of the fact that the executive officers of Baltimore Federation of Labor visited Washington C. L. U. and solicited aid.

This has been an unusually severe winter, and as a consequence our sick benefit fund has been heavily taxed. Our committee on sick members for this quarter is composed of Brothers George J. Berg, W. F. Byron and E. A. Brown. They report several members sick, most of whom receive \$5.00 per week from our treasury, while one or two others receive no benefits on account of having neglected to keep in good standing.

The questions at issue between the Employing Bakers' Association and Bakers' Union, No. 118, are still pending, and a committee from the latter organization recently attended our meeting and requested our support. A committee of ten, one from each shop controlled by the association, was appointed in order that a conference may be held with the committee from the Bakers' Union. The proprietors have sent to many of the drivers a copy of a letter sent by them to the Bakers' Union, setting forth their contentions. It is a lengthy docu-

ment, and strenuously affirms that they are not opposed to union labor, but object, among other things, to the business agent being clothed with so much authority.

Tuesday evening, March 1, we had a most enjoyable entertainment and dance at Odd Fellows' Hall. The entire affair was complimentary, the union having appropriated \$125.00 in order that the families and a few friends of the members might enjoy themselves without cost. Lack of space prevents as extended a notice as it deserves, but let it be recorded as a success in every particular. Mr. W. H. Sherman, president of the Central Labor Union, gave a short but interesting address, which was much appreciated by all present. Armat motion pictures were shown, with musical selections, songs, recitations, etc., between each reel, after which dancing commenced to the strains of union music, while in an adjoining room refreshments—hot coffee, ham, tongue and cheese sandwiches, coffee cake and ice cream—were liberally served by the committee, assisted by several other willing members. The following composed the committee: Carl Hering, Wm. Kienle, J. W. Exline, Thomas F. McGee, Joseph E. Toone, Thos. C. Fox and Fred J. Hering.

With best wishes for our International Brotherhood, and hoping to hear from other bakery wagon drivers through the Magazine, I am,

Yours fraternally,

FRED W. FOX, Cor. Sec'y L. U. No. 33.



San Francisco, Cal.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—To let the brothers of the different locals know that Retail Delivery Drivers' Local, No. 278, is still in the field, this little note is written.

I understand that at this writing Brothers Shea and Young, of the General Executive Board are visiting this city, and we expect at any moment to have a special meeting called to do them honor.

At our last meeting this local presented to its past president and recording secretary a gold watch and silver inkstand, respectively, to show our gratitude for the work those officers had faithfully done during their term of office.

We have at the present time a membership of 271 members in good standing, and applications piling in at every meeting.

At the Local Joint Council of San Francisco, two of our members hold prominent offices. W. G. Loring is vice-president and J. J. Connolly secretary-treasurer, showing to our

brothers that if we are small we have "the stuff" that goes to make a good union.

Well, I think I have said enough about Local 278, hoping to have a little more the next time. Wishing luck to all our sister locals, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

ED. J. HEWELCKE,

Rec. Sec'y, Local No. 278.



Buffalo, N. Y.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I, being duly elected corresponding secretary, thought I would write to you. Though slow but sure, and far away, we are coming to the surface once more, and are still alive, but we have been very near to the bottom. Eight weeks ago we had only nine members in good standing, but we are once more climbing to the top again, with twenty-three members out of thirty-eight. They see their mistake, and are coming in two and three at a time, and prospects ahead of us look brighter.

The following officers were elected at our last meeting: President, E. Glenn; vice-president, J. Donovan; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Meyers; recording secretary, Wm. Ward; corresponding secretary, W. J. Michael; conductor, C. Gambrino; warden, Tom Slattery; trustees, T. Doughty, E. Glenn, Wm. Ward.

Hoping to see our local report in the next issue of The Magazine, and with best wishes for our International Brotherhood, I am,

Fraternally yours,

W. J. MICHAEL,

Cor. Sec'y, Local No. 636.



Denver, Colo.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have been reading the February number of the Magazine, and was not able to find anything in it from the locals in this city.

I furthermore will state that Denver has five locals—the Van Drivers, Expressmen, Coal Drivers, General Teamsters, and Transfer boys. All of these locals have elected a corresponding secretary for the purpose of keeping all sister locals posted through our Magazine, and to let them know that Denver is alive and doing business, but, nevertheless, we have not seen anything from them, except from the transfer boys.

Our boys would like to hear something about our sister locals. Why not let all of us be

corresponding secretaries from the Atlantic to the Pacific, write articles for the Magazine, and so make things lively? Show the people that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters are the boys that have come to stay. By doing this you will not only encourage your own local, but you will help other locals along.

The transfer boys are getting along as well as can be expected. Our meetings are largely attended and all boys carry a paid-up card. We have taken in ten new members since the first of the year and have the promise of eight more, which we expect to take in next meeting night. Business is picking up and all our boys are working, and from what I can learn there are but few union men in town who are unemployed. The meetings of our Joint Council are well attended and everything is running smooth.

With best wishes for the success of all sister locals, I am,

Fraternally yours,

V. M. KELLER,

Cor. Sec'y, Local No. 783.



St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. J. Dwyer, Editor Magazine I. B. of T.:

As corresponding secretary of the St. Paul Beer Drivers' Union No. 765, I think it is time to write you something about our union for publication.

Our members attend the meetings in large numbers and we are in a very flourishing condition. We will give our first annual ball on April 4, and hope to make it a great success. The boys all think your Magazine is a winner.

Yours fraternally,

E. J. SALMON,

Cor. Sec'y, Local No. 765.



Detroit, Mich.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It being some time since I saw anything in our Magazine from Local No. 376, I will drop you a few lines to let you know we are still in the land of the living and doing grand business. At our recent election of officers it became my lot to be elected corresponding secretary of our Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers, Local No. 376. This being my first attempt at anything of this sort, please excuse all mistakes and blunders.

As the good old sun is sure to shine on both sides of the fence ere long, we are about to present our new scale of wages for the ensuing year. The open shop question being so strong-

ly agitated in our town, we deemed it advisable to have the new contract practically the same as the old one. Having met with such glorious success in the past we have no fear but that our new contract will meet with the same. By next month I will be able to let you know how we succeed, and you will hear from us regularly hereafter. I will close with best wishes for the Magazine and the I. B. of T.

Fraternally yours,

J. B. LUYSTER,
Cor. Sec'y, Local No. 376.



Indianapolis, Ind.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local No. 345 is making slow progress, but we are gaining ground, and with the assistance of other crafts I think we will forge ahead. The prospects are much brighter for the future than they have been in the past, inasmuch as we have a new sister local, organized March 20—the General Team Drivers and Helpers, Local No. 250. The cab drivers are as proud of it as a little boy is of a new sister.

On March 24 the cab drivers gave a ball, and in connection with that we raffled a fine gold watch. We sent out several tickets to other locals, but received very few returns, so our ball was not very much of a success financially. Ticket No. 182 won the watch. Jacob Crowne of Indianapolis held the winning number.

With best wishes for all our brothers, I am,

Fraternally yours,

NOAH T. ALBER,
Sec'y-Treas. Local No. 345.



Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Editor:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It is with great pleasure that I take my pencil in hand to write you a few lines for the April issue of our Magazine.

The teamsters of Dayton have just passed through the trying period of their struggles for existence, and have held their own better than they expected to, and the prospects look good for us at present.

We have been unfortunate in losing some of our oldest and best brothers. The most unpleasant duty the writer of this article has been called on to perform for some time was the issuing of their withdrawal cards, but they have been successful in bettering their condi-

tions at other work. Success to them is the wish of every member of No. 52.

We notice the awful struggle our brothers are having in St. Louis and Kansas City, and it is my earnest hope that they will be successful in getting what they are justly entitled to, namely a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, less millionaires and more decent homes for the working man and his family.

I have received letters from Cincinnati and Youngstown, O., also Hamilton, and am sorry to say that things are not so bright in those places as they were, but the brothers are good hustlers and will eventually get what they are struggling for. Keep up the good work, brothers, and remember the Lord helps those who help themselves.

I will close with a good word for all. Hoping the good old summer time will bring the down-trodden teamster what he is justly entitled to, I am,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. R. RICHARDSON,
Sec'y-Treas., Local No. 52.



Dunkirk, N. Y.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I will again try and let you know that Local No. 341 is in the land of the living.

At our last regular meeting, held March 14, we had Brother C. F. O'Neill of Buffalo with us. We had a large attendance, and Brother O'Neill spoke for about two hours on the good and welfare of the teamsters of the United States and Canada. At the close of his speech he was loudly applauded and cheers rang throughout the hall for Brother O'Neill, everybody thinking him the right man in the right place. After the meeting we marched to Loeb's Hall where a nice oyster supper was served, also refreshments and cigars. After supper music was furnished by Brothers Harvey Mortston, Charles Ladwig and George Adams. We departed about midnight, wishing Brother O'Neill success in his travels and a hearty welcome if he ever comes to see us again.

Fraternally yours,

N. J. TILL, Sec'y-Treas., Local No. 341.



Parkersburg, W. Va.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It is with pleasure that I note the progress of Local No. 496, for it is to her credit that organized labor looks to

her for succor, and she, like the good Samaritan, stands with a heart full of sympathy, and hands willing to help it secure its rights and privileges.

As I have neglected writing until the eleventh hour, and time is precious, for the muddy Ohio has overreached the danger line, and that means that all teamsters must be on hand to move everything perishable to high ground, I will enclose a clipping from the Parkersburg Dispatch, which gives the proceedings of one of our recent meetings:

"A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Team Drivers' Union was held last night at the Bricklayers' Hall on Court square. An open meeting preceded the business session, and a large number of visitors from other unions were present. Addresses were made by L. R. Via, J. H. Nightengale, John W. Jones, W. M. Bush, T. H. Dolan, Geo. F. Scott, J. W. Taggart and others, on labor organization in general and the situation in Parkersburg in particular. The teamsters are heart and soul in the cause of unionizing Parkersburg, and the meeting last night showed the earnest determination of union men throughout this city to win our present battles and by those victories elevate the position of the laboring men of Parkersburg.

A large amount of business was transacted at the meeting, the most important of which was the receiving of reports in regard to sick members and allowing benefits. The relief fund of this union is one of its best features, and a number of brothers who have received aid appreciated it during the present winter.

With best wishes I am,

Yours fraternally,

W. W. BATTON, Cor. Local No. 496.



Rock Island, Ill.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I thought I would drop you a few lines to let the readers of The Magazine know that Local No. 310 is still living. We hold our regular meetings the third Wednesday of each month and have a fairly good attendance. We are not very strong, because we are running a strictly Express Drivers' Union, and no outsiders, but we certainly get paid for all we do. We are associated with the Tri-City Labor Congress, which helps us a great deal. We have experienced no trouble yet, and always hope to avoid it.

Well, if you can find a small space in The Magazine to put this in, do so, for Local No.

310. We are small, but I thought it would be nice to have a little piece in The Magazine to show that Local No. 310 is not a dead one.

Wishing all brothers of the I. B. of T. success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK BEINKE, Sec.-Treas. No. 310.



Winona, Minn.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines to let the readers of The Magazine know that Local No. 487 is still on top. We have been getting along very nicely, although it has been a pretty hard winter on some of our members, but now that spring is here they see things in a different light. We are going to have all the teamsters in the union by next Labor Day if we can.

Fraternally yours,

JOS. RAMCZIK,

Cor. and Sec'y, Local No. 487.



Providence, R. I.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Permit me to offer you a few lines from Local No. 678 to let the readers of The Magazine know we are living.

The old saying has it, "When you are up, you are up, and when you are down, you are down, but when you are in the middle you are neither up nor down." We are in the middle, and holding our position against strong odds, but as long as the roots are not disturbed the tree will grow. Our local is the tree that will grow and spread its branches out until it reaches all teamsters in Providence and brings them in under its protecting branches. We are holding open meetings and smokers and each meeting we gain a few new members. Satisfied that we will be well organized by Labor Day, I am,

Yours fraternally,

JAS. F. DAY, Local No. 678.



Newark, Ohio.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As I have been elected to the office of correspondent of Draymen's and Expressmen's Local, No. 401, and have never before seen any notice from our local, I thought I would let you know we are still in the ring, and are always doing a little better. We have about thirty-five members and about six non-union men, but we hope some day

to have them all in, then we will be able to do something toward setting a price. We are troubled by the best union men in the city hiring non-union wagons, because they can be secured cheaper than a union wagon.

The following officers have been elected and duly installed: President, Fred. Boner; vice-president, John Taylor; secretary and treasurer, George Land; recording secretary, Milt Horn; correspondent, Harry Armstrong; conductor, Benjamin King; warden, Tillman Shaw; trustees, Fred Imbody, Chauncey Baker, Arthur Search.

All the officers who stood for re-election were elected, thus demonstrating the fact that they retained the confidence and their administration was acceptable to a majority of the members.

Thanking you for this space, I will close by saying that the boys all look forward to seeing this notice in the next issue of the I. B. of T. Magazine, and will take pleasure in reading the same.

Yours fraternally,

HARRY V. ARMSTRONG,
Cor., Local No. 401, Newark, O.



Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—You no doubt will be pleased to hear from the corresponding secretary of Local No. 429, it being the first time that we have been represented in your list of correspondents.

Although of small origin, we are, nevertheless, striving upward, and hope soon to become one of the most active of them all.

At the annual election the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. Elson; vice-president, M. Curtis; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Jones; recording secretary and correspondent, F. Janish; warden, W. H. White; conductor, E. Phillips; trustees, E. Snyder, M. Speaks and T. Duffy.

Hoping you will find space in your next Magazine for this short communication, I will try and do better next time, as it is new work to me. I am,

Fraternally yours,

F. JANISH, Rec. Sec'y and Cor.



Pawtucket, R. I.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I think it is about time you heard from Local No. 41 of Pawtucket, R. I. I will say for our local that

we are young and small in the labor movement, but, for the short time we have been organized, we have accomplished a great deal. We have obtained a raise of three and four dollars per week for the coal teamsters, and if everything progresses as it is at present we intend getting out a schedule for the general teamsters.

We are getting eight and ten new members every meeting. We celebrated our second anniversary by holding a smoker, and the hall was crowded and everybody had a good time. We have a colored brother, H. Christman, and he kept the crowd in merriment, singing comic songs and dancing. He knows all the clog and reel dances that were ever known.

We have had the pleasure of having First Vice-President Gould with us at two of our meetings. The members take great pride in the ideas which he presented to them, and only wish that we could have such a model union man in our vicinity.

Hoping this will be accepted and printed in your next issue, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

TERRENCE GIBSON,
Rec. Sec'y, Local No. 41.



Springfield, Ill.

DEAR EDITOR—As I have seen nothing from our little local in your Magazine, I hope you will allow me space, and I will endeavor to tell you how we are getting along.

Our local is small, yet we have 160 members, but only six months ago we only numbered about one hundred. We have been having a tough time of it all the way through. There are so many firms here that will not recognize the union. We have adopted a new scale card. It comes into effect April 1. We are going to have the bosses sign it, and then we will be sure we are getting the scale. Hoping to see this in our next Magazine, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

HEBER CAROTHERS,
Cor. Sec'y Local No. 73.



Youngstown, Ohio.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer, Editor I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local No. 352 of Youngstown, O., is again enjoying prosperity. We have affiliated with the Building Trades Council and expect some good results.

Since last November we have been losing quite a few members, and we also have had to

suspend quite a number for non-payment of dues, but the members we have now all take an interest in the work and we think we will not have any trouble at all this next summer. Last December we had the misfortune to lose one of our trustees. He had the fever and only lived a short time. At our meeting the following resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, our Heavenly Father has deemed it best to send his death messenger to visit the home of our worthy brother, Alfred Aussenheimer, and take him from his beloved family, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 253 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters unite in extending their heartfelt sympathy to the family of our late brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to the Labor Advocate and to The Magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for publication.

J. W. WADDINGTON,

U. G. DALBEY,

E. J. FORTMAN,

Committee.

We also have an unfair list which we publish every week in our labor paper. It consists of the following firms: The Youngstown Ice Company, the Mahoning Lumber Company, the Youngstown Glass and Paint Company, the Concrete Sand and Stone Company, the Halden Brothers, in the dray business, and Clegg Brothers, in the flour and feed business.

Now, brother union men, Youngstown unions are proud of the fact that they have one of the best labor papers published in the State of Ohio.

Thanking you for the space we have taken, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN WADDINGTON,

Local 253, Youngstown, O.

* * *

Belleville, Ill.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The brothers of Local No. 50 think it about time their correspondent was being heard from, so I will write a few lines for The Magazine.

We are gaining in membership at each meeting and the indications point to a very prosperous summer, as a great many improvements at street work will be in progress as soon as the weather permits, and a scarcity of drivers is feared by contractors.

A very serious accident has befallen one of our brothers. Brother Hopps was run down by a railway train, which necessitated the amputation of both legs, one above and the

other below the knee. Brother Hopps is doing well under the conditions, and will recover. Local No. 50 is doing all in its power to assist him financially and is contemplating a scheme to raise money for him by circulating cards to all locals of the I. B. of T., asking them to help this brother in his sad affliction.

Fraternally yours,

WM. MALLMANN, Cor., No. 50.

* * *

Steubenville, Ohio.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—On Thursday evening, March 17, Local No. 359 gave a grand mask ball which netted the sick fund of our local the neat sum of \$90. A number of very beautiful prizes were given. The first gentleman's prize, a pair of patent leather shoes, was won by Wm. Wells; Miss Laura Paxton was given a pair of lady's kid gloves, a prize for the handsomest lady's costume; Mr. Sol. Yocum won a fine tie for having the most comical costume. The local was requested to give a return date soon.

The boys were so well pleased with the affair that they voted to give a treat to ice cream. We all received cream and cake enough to last us all summer.

Our local is growing rapidly, and we believe that it is one of the finest in the State.

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD J. HENRY, Secretary No. 359.

* * *

Pontiac, Mich.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It is with pleasure I take my pen in hand on behalf of Local No. 348 to congratulate every member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters on the fact of our amalgamation. I am proud to relate that I was a delegate to the convention held at Niagara Falls.

I am proud to say that Local No. 348 is in a prosperous condition. We have had success so far in everything we have asked for. When we were organized, in 1902, the scale of wages for team and driver was \$3 per day, ten hours' work, and now under the golden banner of the I. B. of T. our scale is \$3.50 per day, nine hours' work. Our honorable mayor has proven himself to be a staunch union man, and is now serving his fourth term.

Some of our members have deviated from the paths of honor laid down by our union, but

they will see the error of their ways in the near future and come back to the fold.

Following is the list of the officers duly elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. Johnson; vice-president, Wm. Eaton; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Winkley; recording secretary, Jos. Pine; trustees, Daniel Webster, Fred Graffe, Geo. Kinsley; business agent, John Wardell.

Our Trades and Labor Council has issued a call for a mass meeting in the near future. It is doing everything in its power to advance the interests of unionism and spread its principles.

With best wishes for organized labor, I am,
Fraternally yours,

JOS. H. PINE,
Cor. Sec'y, Local No. 348.



St. Catharines, Ont.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As it is just one year today since Local No. 588 was organized, I thought I would write and let all know that we are still alive. We have had one year of progress and prosperity, which has made our local one of the best in the city. Of course, like all local unions, we have met with opposition; that is expected by all who make a fight for shorter hours and better pay, and while we have not got all branches in with us, we still are reaching after the sheep that are out of the fold.

When we organized one year ago we had sixty-nine charter members, then grew to one hundred, but had transfers and withdrawals from us until about eighty remain. Our charter fee was 65 cents, then we raised it to \$1.00; six months afterward we raised it to \$2.00, and in January, 1904, we advanced it to \$5.00, which I trust is fair enough, and hope it will remain there.

We have for sometime past been getting through with our business in about one hour and a half, and spend the balance of the evening in games, smoking, music, etc. I find it has done a lot of good in bringing the brothers closer together and making them better acquainted with one another. I think it is the best way to strengthen our ranks and help others to receive the blessings that we do.

Yours fraternally,

G. E. BRYANT, Correspondent.



CAB drivers of Paris, France, threaten to strike for increased pay.

In Memoriam.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 644 of New York, N. Y., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to take from us our beloved brother, William Glassheim, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our late brother our sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union, a copy sent to the family of our late brother, and a copy sent to The Magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for publication.

R. J. LYNCH, Rec. Sec'y.



ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

At a regular meeting of Teamsters' Local No. 588, March 11, 1904, the following resolutions were adopted on the death of the wife of our brother, James O'Mara:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the wife of our brother, James O'Mara, therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with him and his child in this hour of their sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy be sent to Brother James O'Mara, and a copy sent to the official Magazine for publication.

WM. FREEMAN,
JOS. W. DESHER,
G. E. BRYANT,
Committee.



OSHKOSH, WIS.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 556, I. B. of T., held February 22, 1904, the death of Brother Frank Schoen was reported, and the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to take from us our beloved brother, Frank Schoen, and

WHEREAS, We deem it our duty to express our appreciation of the faithfulness of our late brother in the discharge of his duties as a member of Local No. 556, and of his merits as a man, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our late brother our sympathy in this, the hour of their bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the family of our late brother, and a copy sent to The Magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for publication.

E. D. BLANCHARD,
G. C. REARDON,
F. H. JEWETT,
Committee.

DENVER, COLO.

At a regular meeting of Van Drivers and Helpers' Local, No. 762, I. B. of T., the following resolutions were adopted on the death of our brother, Walter Marsh, who died February 17, 1904:

WHEREAS, The hand of death has entered our ranks and taken from us our esteemed brother, Walter Marsh, and

WHEREAS, the principles of unionism upheld by our late brother render it proper that this Local Union, No. 762, should be placed on record out of appreciation of his services as a member and his merits as a man, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to his relatives an expression of our sincere sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and our charter be draped for the period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sister, and a copy sent to the official Magazine of the I. B. of T. for publication.

WM. KELLEY,
W. E. GRIMES,
J. FRED GALL,
Committee.

* * *

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has deemed it best to send his death messenger to visit the home of our worthy brother, Charles Ruebelmann, and take him from his beloved family, thereby leaving the family to mourn a very sad loss, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 50 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, be united in extending their heartfelt sympathy to the family of our brother, Charles Ruebelmann; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes; also a copy sent to his beloved family; also publish one in local papers, and a copy sent to our official Magazine for publication.

WM. MALLMANN,
HY. TECKLEBURG,
MED RIDER,
Committee.

* * *

DIXON, ILL., March 19, 1904.

At a special meeting of Local 374, Dixon, Ill., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst the wife of our brother, James Green, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss with feelings of regret; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to Brother Green, a copy be sent to our Magazine for publication and that a copy be published in the daily papers.

JOHN PENROSE,
FRANK FISHER,
HOWARD WALLACE,
Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7, 1904.

At the regular meeting of the Piano Drivers' and Helpers' Local, No. 548, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Almighty God, in His infinite goodness, has taken from our midst our late brother, Patrick Doyle, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of our brother, Patrick Doyle, with feelings of regret, softened only by the confident hope that his spirit is enjoying perfect happiness in the better world above; and, be it further

Resolved, That we tender to his grief-stricken family our sincere sorrow and earnest sympathy, and that our charter be draped for thirty days; furthermore, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union, a copy be sent to our deceased brother's family, and a copy be sent to The Magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for publication.

HARRY WENDLEKEN,
WILLIAM COELMAN,
BERNARD MCMAHON,
Committee.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 666, I. B. of T., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst our late brother, Louis H. Seaman, therefore be it

Resolved, by Local No. 666 of the I. B. of T., That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from among us, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; and,

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his widow and family in their sad affliction and conceive them for consolation to Him who does all things for the best; and, be it further

Resolved, That the heartfelt testimonial of this local be extended to his widow and family in their sorrow and bereavement, and that our charter be draped for thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the family, and a copy sent to the editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine for publication.

HERBERT S. THATCHER,
WILLIAM DIRKIN,
JOHN TUSSLER,
S. W. MEDLEY,
JEAN WHITEHEAD,
Committee.

* * *

ANOTHER reduction in the wages of puddlers and finishers of the amalgamated association of iron, steel and tin workers has been made. Puddlers who are now receiving \$5.75 a ton for their work were cut to \$5.25, which is the heaviest cut since last July. The wages of finishers were reduced in proportion to the puddlers' cut.



FINANCIAL

*To Affiliated Unions:*

The following is a report of the receipts and the expenditures for March, 1904, and the accounts herein presented should correspond with the books of the respective union to which they are credited. Secretaries and trustees are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office. After the number of each local the following abbreviations correspond with: S., Stamps; Ch., Charter; Sup., Supplies:

Receipts.

Ult. No.		Am.t
1. 145	S. 7.50	\$ 7.50
1. 381	S. 6.00	6.00
1. 164	S. 25.00, Sup. 2.00	27.00
1. 208	Sup. 1.00	1.00
1. 512	S. 9.15, Sup. 50c.	9.65
1. 406	S. 6.00	6.00
1. 715	S. 105.00	105.00
1. 718	S. 75.00	75.00
1. 792	S. 5.85	5.85
1. 1	S. 9.25, Sup. 2.25	11.50
1. 64	S. 7.50	7.50
1. 215	Sup. 1.00	1.00
1. 236	S. 6.60	6.60
1. 482	Sup. 7.50	7.50
1. 487	S. 10.50, Sup. 50c	11.00
1. 520	S. 7.50	7.50
1. 628	S. 11.00, Sup. 9.50	20.50
1. 709	S. 11.25	11.25
1. 721	S. 30.00, Sup. 2.60	32.60
1. 754	S. 7.50	7.50
1. 755	S. 7.50	7.50
1. 138	S. 7.50	7.50
1. 416	S. 7.50, Sup. 1.75	9.25
1. 462	S. 7.50, Sup. 20c.	7.70
1. 708	S. 25.00, Sup. 7.00	32.00
2. 19	S. 6.25	6.25
2. 21	S. 3.75, Sup. 1.86	5.61
2. 22	S. 3.00	3.00
2. 88	S. 7.20	7.20
2. 98	S. 10.00, Sup. 50c	10.50
2. 583	S. 4.20	4.20
2. 696	S. 3.30	3.30
2. 705	S. 762.50, Sup. 4.75	767.25
2. 729	S. 15.00, Sup. 1.50	16.50
2. 744	S. 65.00, Sup. 5.75	70.75
2. 748	S. 60.00	60.00
2. 758	S. 3.00, Sup. 30c.	3.30
2. 25	S. 300.00	300.00
2. 96	S. 33.75	33.75
2. 149	S. 24.00, Ch. 10.00	34.00
2. 168	S. 15.00 Sup. 35c	15.35
2. 221	S. 15.00	15.00
2. 235	Sup. 4.75	4.75
2. 320	S. 4.80, Sup. 10c.	4.90
2. 343	S. 5.00, Sup. 3.00	8.00
2. 359	S. 12.50, Sup. 50c	13.00
2. 423	Sup. 10c	.10
2. 459	S. 75.00	75.00
2. 506	S. 75.00, Sup. 16.50	91.50
2. 780	S. 3.00	3.00
3. Joint Council of Chicago, Sup. 3.50		3.50
3. 2	S. 20.00, Sup. 1.75	21.75
3. 59	S. 3.00	3.00
3. 210	Sup. 2.00	2.00
3. 239	S. 15.00	15.00
3. 471	S. 4.50	4.50
3. 491	S. 15.00, Sup. 2.00	17.00
3. 636	S. 4.00	4.00
3. 643	S. 15.00	15.00
3. 712	S. 75.00, Sup. 50c	75.50
3. 724	S. 22.50	22.50

3. 728	S. 45.00, Sup. 6.25	51.25
3. 752	S. 156.25, Sup. 2.00	158.25
3. 754	S. 8.50	8.50
3. 762	S. 12.40	12.40
3. 793	S. 15.00, Sup. 8.50	23.50
3. 226	S. 41.25	41.25
3. 683	S. 4.15	4.15
3. 706	S. 51.50, Sup. 1.50	53.00
3. 719	S. 161.25	161.25
3. 745	S. 17.75, Sup. 1.75	19.50
4. 30	S. 30.00	30.00
4. 258	S. 7.50, Sup. 15.00	22.50
4. 292	S. 9.00, Sup. 75c.	9.75
4. 342	S. 5.25, Sup. 1.00	6.25
4. 389	S. 6.00, Sup. 75c.	6.75
4. 449	S. 15.00, Sup. 50c	15.50
4. 731	S. 60.00, Sup. 1.50	61.50
4. 736	S. 12.00	12.00
4. 751	S. 25.00, Sup. 1.25	26.25
4. 764	S. 15.00	15.00
4. 351	S. 1.25, Sup. 75c.	2.00
4. 77	S. 32.50, Sup. 2.00	34.50
4. 179	S. 9.45	9.45
4. 327	S. 17.50	17.50
4. 782	S. 25.00, Sup. 50c	25.50
4. 789	S. 2.70	2.70
4. 617	S. 11.25, Sup. 2.00	13.25
4. 654	S. 57.50, Sup. 27.50	85.00
5. 20	S. 30.00	30.00
5. 52	S. 7.50	7.50
5. 141	S. 3.00, Sup. 3.00	6.00
5. 586	S. 5.10	5.10
5. 261	S. 1.50	1.50
5. 432	Sup. 5.00	5.00
5. 440	S. 15.00, Sup. 2.35	17.35
5. 549	S. 6.45	6.45
5. 556	S. 5.50	5.50
5. 585	S. 4.10	4.10
5. 666	Sup. 5.00	5.00
5. 720	S. 99.90, Sup. 10c	100.00
5. 740	S. 15.00	15.00
5. 760	S. 15.00, Sup. 25c	15.25
5. 23	S. 3.75, Sup. 1.15	4.90
5. 444	S. 30.00	30.00
5. 713	S. 2.25, Sup. 25c	2.50
5. 784	S. 7.50, Sup. 50c.	8.00
7. 29	S. 5.00, Ch. 10.00	15.00
7. 107	Ch. 10.00	10.00
7. 35	S. 10.50	10.50
7. 47	S. 7.50	7.50
7. 71	S. 7.50	7.50
7. 72	S. 4.50, Sup. 6.25	10.75
7. 101	Sup. 7.50	7.50
7. 121	S. 6.00	6.00
7. 140	S. 7.95	7.95
7. 152	S. 1.00, Sup. 3.50	4.50
7. 157	S. 18.00, Sup. 1.00	19.00
7. 206	S. 7.50	7.50
7. 268	S. 8.70	8.70
7. 301	S. 4.50	4.50
7. 423	Sup. 2.00	2.00
7. 545	S. 10.40	10.40
7. 650	S. 10.00, Sup. 3.10	13.10
7. 685	S. 7.50	7.50
7. 717	S. 18.75	18.75
7. 759	S. 8.55, Sup. 1.10	9.65
7. 771	Sup. 3.50	3.50
7. 384	S. 7.50, Sup. 1.75	9.25
7. 551	S. 22.50	22.50
7. 755	S. 7.50	7.50
7. 521	S. 12.00	12.00
7. 344	S. 7.50	7.50
8. 16	S. 3.00	3.00
8. 50	S. 14.40	14.40
8. 34	S. 2.75	2.75
8. 98	S. 25.00, Sup. 10.00	35.00
8. 123	S. 6.00, Sup. 5.10	11.10
8. 105	S. 7.50, Sup. 50c.	8.00
8. 264	Sup. 20c	.20
8. 409	S. 15.00	15.00
8. 452	S. 4.80, Sup. 20c.	5.00
8. 515	S. 7.50, Sup. 1.25	8.75
8. 546	S. 9.15	9.15
8. 649	S. 4.20	4.20
8. 673	S. 4.20	4.20
8. 724	S. 15.00	15.00
8. 726	S. 50.00, Sup. 1.75	51.75
8. 741	S. 6.00, Sup. 1.35	7.35
8. 753	S. 150.00, Sup. 25.00	175.00
8. 794	S. 8.00, Sup. 1.35	9.35
8. 345	S. 7.20, Sup. 75c.	7.95
8. 161	Ch. 10.00	10.00
8. 195	S. 10.15, Sup. 1.84	11.99
8. 429	S. 1.50	1.50
8. 442	S. 7.50, Sup. 1.00	8.50
8. 99	S. 2.50, Sup. 1.75	4.25
8. 730	S. 7.50	7.50
8. 749	S. 11.40, Sup. 6.75	18.15
8. 754	S. 7.50	7.50
8. Joint Council of Philadelphia, Pa., Sup. 5.75		5.75
8. 388	S. 3.30	3.30
8. 175	S. 3.15, Sup. 25c.	3.40
8. 369	S. 8.55	8.55
8. 796	S. 1.95	1.95
9. 194	S. 2.00, Ch. 10.00	12.00
9. 11	S. 4.30, Sup. 50c.	4.80
9. 97	S. 3.75, Sup. 25c.	4.00
9. 115	S. 3.75, Sup. 75c.	4.50
9. 139	S. 5.00	5.00
9. 142	S. 2.70	2.70
9. 164	S. 15.00, Sup. 1.00	16.00
9. 180	S. 30.00, Sup. 2.00	32.00
9. 191	S. 60.00	60.00
9. 196	S. 22.50	22.50
9. 201	S. 35.00, Sup. 2.25	37.25
9. 208	S. 45.00	45.00
9. 230	S. 9.00, Sup. 24c.	9.24
9. 235	Sup. 4.00	4.00
9. 241	S. 7.00	7.00
9. 249	S. 6.00, Sup. 2.00	8.00
9. 266	S. 15.00, Sup. 75c	15.75
9. 274	S. 15.00	15.00
9. 326	S. 1.00	1.00
9. 37	S. 8.75, Sup. 50c.	9.25
9. 336	S. 13.50, Sup. 7.25	20.75
9. 405	S. 30.00	30.00
9. 418	S. 4.50, Sup. 3.20	7.70
9. 445	S. 15.00	15.00
9. 505	S. 4.50	4.50
9. 553	S. 75.00, Sup. 15.00	90.00
9. 607	Sup. 25.00	25.00
9. 618	S. 7.50	7.50
9. 641	S. 2.25, Sup. 50c	2.75
9. 700	S. 167.00	167.00
9. 708	S. 25.00, Sup. 33.25	58.25
9. 735	S. 12.00	12.00
9. 738	S. 22.50, Sup. 50c	23.00
9. 765	Sup. 9.00	9.00
9. 776	S. 15.00, Sup. 75c	15.75
9. 778	S. 4.35, Sup. 1.00	5.35
9. 793	S. 12.50	12.50
9. 795	S. 3.00	3.00
9. 24	S. 8.75, Sup. 1.25	10.00
9. 49	S. 21.25	21.25
9. 68	S. 75.00	75.00
9. 251	S. 8.40	8.40
10. Joint Council of New York City, Sup. 3.50		3.50
10. 41	S. 30.00	30.00
10. 96	Sup. 50c	.50
10. 112	S. 30.00	30.00
10. 126	S. 15.00	15.00
10. 143	S. 6.35	6.35
10. 176	S. 13.05, Sup. 5c.	13.10
10. 304	S. 17.00	17.00
10. 356	S. 2.25, Sup. 1.75	4.00
10. 449	S. 40.00	40.00
10. 495	S. 15.00	15.00
10. 635	S. 2.80, Sup. 20c.	3.00
10. 628	S. 6.00	6.00
10. 678	S. 30.00, Sup. 50c	30.50
10. 729	S. 33.75, Sup. 75c	34.50
10. 787	Sup. 75c	.75
10. 148	S. 1.05, Sup. 1.50	2.55

10.382 S. 5.25	5.25	15.714 S. 21.00, Sup. 50c	21.50	19.495 Sup. 1.00	1.00
10.489 S. 20.00, Sup. 5.00	25.00	15.745 S. 21.25, Sup. 2.50	23.75	19.631 S. 35.00, Sup. 1.25	36.25
10.807 S. 4.50	4.50	15.760 S. 15.00	15.00	19.667 S. 6.00, Sup. 2.50	8.50
10.173 S. 2.25	2.25	15.66 S. 4.20	4.20	19.790 S. 14.50	14.50
10.200 S. 1.80	1.80	15.290 S. 1.95, Sup. 10c.	2.05	19.800 S. 2.50, Sup. 50c.	3.00
10.210 S. 10.00, Sup. 50c	10.50	15.716 S. 82.90	82.90	19.14 S. 5.75, Sup. 1.10	6.85
11.82 S. 6.75, Sup. 30c.	7.05	15.739 S. 15.50, Sup. 50c	16.00	19.64 S. 7.50	7.50
11.100 S. 5.45, Sup. 1.00	6.45	16.40 S. 162.50, Sup. 6.00	168.50	19.521 S. 6.15, Sup. 3.85	10.00
11.136 S. 6.00	6.00	16.63 Sup. 30.00	30.00	21.170 S. 6.00, Ch. 10.00	16.00
11.155 S. 6.00	6.00	16.98 S. 17.50, Sup. 15.35	32.85	21.32 S. 3.45	3.45
11.181 S. 6.90	6.90	16.99 S. 1.50	1.50	21.51 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.55	9.05
11.220 S. 9.35, Sup. 85c.	10.20	16.160 S. 3.75	3.75	21.71 S. 7.00	7.00
11.237 S. 7.50	7.50	16.180 S. 17.50	17.50	21.84 S. 4.50, Sup. 1.20	5.70
11.270 S. 9.00	9.00	16.198 S. 5.25, Sup. 4.25	9.50	21.101 S. 3.75, Sup. 6.25	10.00
11.342 S. 7.50	7.50	16.203 S. 3.00	3.00	21.150 S. 2.25, Sup. 50c.	2.75
11.350 S. 6.00, Sup. 35c.	6.35	16.205 S. 5.10	5.10	21.187 S. 6.00	6.00
11.354 S. 7.50	7.50	16.235 S. 9.75	9.75	21.263 S. 22.50	22.50
11.450 S. 4.50	4.50	16.314 S. 18.00	18.00	21.272 S. 2.25, Sup. 25c.	2.50
11.478 S. 2.40	2.40	16.387 S. 4.50	4.50	21.286 S. 9.00, Sup. 1.00	10.00
11.70 S. 45.00, Sup. 3.00	48.00	16.401 S. 4.50	4.50	21.341 S. 7.50	7.50
11.470 S. 7.50	7.50	16.438 S. 3.75	3.75	21.352 S. 3.75	3.75
11.566 S. 7.50	7.50	16.449 Sup. 49.55	49.55	21.399 S. 12.00	12.00
11.704 S. 240.00, Sup. 2.50	242.50	16.491 S. 21.25, Sup. 2.00	23.25	21.417 S. 6.75	6.75
11.711 S. 117.50, Sup. 2.50	120.00	16.503 S. 6.00	6.00	21.443 S. 6.00	6.00
11.728 S. 15.00	15.00	16.561 Sup. 6.25, S. 11.25	17.50	21.468 S. 3.60	3.60
11.732 S. 66.25	66.25	16.590 S. 11.10, Sup. 50c	11.60	21.518 S. 3.00, Sup. 30c.	3.30
11.744 S. 95.00	95.00	16.623 S. 8.70	8.70	21.527 S. 7.50	7.50
11.745 Sup. 2.60	2.60	16.628 S. 11.00, Sup. 8.50	19.50	21.589 S. 3.30	3.30
11.748 S. 15.00	15.00	16.708 S. 25.00, Sup. 57.00	82.00	21.636 S. 3.75, Sup. 25c.	4.00
11.755 S. 11.25, Sup. 1.25	12.50	16.709 S. 11.25	11.25	21.703 S. 80.50, Sup. 6.70	87.20
11.801 S. 4.50, Sup. 50c	5.00	16.725 Sup. 1.00	1.00	21.761 S. 12.00, Sup. 50c	12.50
11.291 S. 9.00	9.00	16.757 S. 1.80, Sup. 1.80	3.60	21.768 S. 6.50, Sup. 1.20	7.70
11.293 S. 12.60	12.60	16.811 S. 3.00	3.00	21.613 S. 8.00, Sup. 2.25	10.25
12.3 S. 4.50, Sup. 50c	5.00	16.96 Sup. 1.25	1.25	22.476 S. 2.70, Sup. 5c.	2.75
12.42 S. 15.00, Sup. 5.50	20.50	16.245 S. 13.10, Sup. 2.20	15.30	22.496 S. 9.00	9.00
12.48 S. 9.00, Sup. 47c.	9.47	16.799 S. 7.50	7.50	22.724 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.00	8.50
12.90 S. 65.00	65.00	16.487 Sup. 6.00	6.00	22.725 S. 137.00, Sup. 4.00	141.00
12.300 Sup. 2.50	2.50	16.129 S. 5.10, Sup. 10c.	5.20	22.733 S. 14.25	14.25
12.307 S. 15.00, Sup. 75c	15.75	16.264 S. 15.00, Sup. 2.45	17.45	22.766 S. 20.40	20.40
12.419 S. 5.00, Sup. 60c.	5.60	16.462 S. 7.50, Sup. 20c.	7.70	22.781 S. 2.70, Sup. 20c	2.90
12.425 Sup. 2.00	2.00	16.558 S. 16.25	16.25	22.794 S. 12.50, Sup. 8.00	20.50
12.517 S. 11.25	11.25	17. Joint Council of Rochester, N. Y., Sup. 1.25	1.25	22.23 S. 2.70, Sup. 10c.	2.80
12.533 S. 3.00	3.00	17. Joint Council of Denver, Colo., Sup. 75c	.75	22.189 S. 14.20	14.20
12.608 S. 6.30	6.30	17.9 S. 10.05	10.05	22.742 S. 65.00	65.00
12.673 S. 1.20, Sup. 10c.	1.30	17.123 S. 5.00, Sup. 5.80	10.80	22.755 S. 15.00	15.00
12.802 S. 2.25, Sup. 25c.	2.50	17.149 S. 62.50, Sup. 6.00	68.50	22.222 S. 3.75, Ch. 10.00	13.75
12.821 S. 4.00, Sup. 5c.	4.05	17.164 Sup. 3.00	3.00	22.238 Ch. 10.00	10.00
12.122 S. 9.00	9.00	17.171 S. 4.50, Sup. 50c	5.00	22.17 S. 3.75	3.75
12.144 S. 18.00	18.00	17.185 S. 1.65	1.65	22.138 S. 3.75	3.75
12.192 S. 4.50, Sup. 30c.	4.80	17.234 S. 7.50	7.50	22.158 S. 4.50, Sup. 40c.	4.90
12.415 S. 2.50	2.50	17.296 S. 1.35	1.35	22.217 S. 2.75, Sup. 25c	3.00
12.563 S. 12.90	12.90	17.305 S. 9.00, Sup. 70c.	9.70	22.708 S. 25.00, Sup. 9.50	34.50
12.783 S. 6.00	6.00	17.390 S. 8.50, Sup. 2.00	10.50	23.5 S. 7.50, Ch. 10.00	17.50
14.33 S. 23.85	23.85	17.426 S. 3.00	3.00	23.2 S. 8.50	8.50
14.79 S. 11.00	11.00	17.429 S. 3.00	3.00	23.69 S. 4.80	4.80
14.86 S. 5.25	5.25	17.551 Sup. 11.25	11.25	23.76 S. 8.55	8.55
14.101 S. 5.25, Sup. 1.85	4.42	17.569 S. 5.00, Sup. 3.25	8.25	23.98 S. 7.50	7.50
14.165 S. 1.50, Sup. 2.92	4.42	17.573 S. 7.50	7.50	23.111 S. 3.00, Sup. 1.00	4.00
14.177 S. 9.00, Sup. 7.50	16.50	17.763 S. 13.75, Sup. 3.25	17.00	23.230 Sup. 3.00	3.00
14.184 S. 6.90, Sup. 25c.	7.15	17.115 Sup. 2.75	2.75	23.298 S. 3.00	3.00
14.190 S. 15.00	15.00	17.355 S. 2.40	2.40	23.332 S. 3.60	3.60
14.219 S. 6.00	6.00	17.716 Sup. 5.00	5.00	23.376 S. 7.50	7.50
14.229 S. 3.75, Sup. 4.00	7.75	17.777 S. 3.50, Sup. 1.00	4.50	23.391 Sup. 1.00	1.00
14.279 S. 17.50, Sup. 1.00	18.50	17.58 S. 2.40	2.40	23.449 S. 30.00	30.00
14.317 S. 2.50, Sup. 1.75	4.25	17.122 Sup. 2.25	2.25	23.544 S. 22.75	22.75
14.328 S. 15.00	15.00	18.31 S. 4.50	4.50	23.642 S. 2.25, Sup. 25c.	2.50
14.343 S. 30.00, Sup. 50c	30.50	18.54 S. 3.00, Sup. 3.00	6.00	23.654 S. 55.00, Sup. 37.85	92.85
14.396 S. 13.80, Sup. 1.00	14.80	18.121 S. 1.25	1.25	23.748 S. 15.00	15.00
14.492 S. 5.85, Sup. 50c.	6.35	18.227 Sup. 3.50	3.50	23.752 S. 12.50	12.50
14.428 S. 7.80	7.80	18.232 S. 2.40, Sup. 15c.	2.55	23.756 S. 15.00, Sup. 50c	15.50
14.449 Sup. 27.50	27.50	18.306 S. 7.50, Sup. 25c.	7.75	23.122 Sup. 1.00	1.00
14.454 S. 6.00, Sup. 5.00	11.00	18.333 S. 7.75, Sup. 85c.	8.60	23.288 S. 15.00, Sup. 75c	15.75
14.458 S. 9.00	9.00	18.358 Sup. 1.00	1.00	23.506 S. 15.00	15.00
14.459 S. 42.50, Sup. 2.35	44.85	18.395 S. 6.00	6.00	23.803 S. 3.60	3.60
14.471 Sup. 2.50	2.50	18.490 S. 10.80	10.80	23.368 S. 26.95, Sup. 6.35	33.30
14.567 S. 61.25, Sup. 25c	61.50	18.666 S. 7.50	7.50	23.815 S. 9.50	9.50
14.584 S. 23.00, Sup. 4.85	27.85	18.724 S. 10.00	10.00	24.216 Ch. 10.00	10.00
14.611 S. 4.00	4.00	18.764 S. 13.95, Sup. 5c	14.00	24.120 S. 15.00	15.00
14.624 S. 4.20	4.20	18.769 S. 9.75, Sup. 2.15	11.90	24.180 S. 7.50, Sup. 2.50	10.00
14.689 S. 3.90	3.90	18.745 Sup. 1.00	1.00	24.107 S. 3.60	3.60
14.695 S. 3.15	3.15	18.162 S. 31.30, Sup. 50c	31.80	24.152 S. 4.50	4.50
14.707 S. 46.25, Sup. 75c	47.00	18.702 S. 120.00, Sup. 1.00	121.00	24.215 S. 7.50, Sup. 9.00	16.50
14.65 S. 2.25	2.25	19.55 S. 5.25	5.25	24.220 S. 5.00, Sup. 1.50	6.50
14.102 S. 4.50, Sup. 25c	4.75	19.132 S. 9.00	9.00	24.221 S. 15.00	15.00
14.645 S. 32.75, Sup. 2.50	35.25	19.152 Sup. 2.00	2.00	24.225 S. 90c, Sup. 50c.	1.40
14.669 S. 1.25, Sup. 1.75	3.00	19.196 S. 15.00, Sup. 50c	15.50	24.235 S. 7.50	7.50
14.351 S. 11.25	11.25	19.206 S. 6.75	6.75	24.253 S. 7.95	7.95
15.73 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c.	8.00	19.326 S. 8.25, Sup. 10.50	18.75	24.304 S. 15.00	15.00
15.130 S. 2.70	2.70	19.477 S. 14.40, Sup. 60c	15.00	24.307 S. 12.00, Sup. 50c	12.50
15.218 S. 7.50, Sup. 7.25	14.75			24.325 S. 9.00, Sup. 1.45	10.45
15.256 S. 30.00	30.00			24.357 S. 3.00	3.00
15.310 S. 3.75	3.75			24.512 S. 10.80, Sup. 50c	11.30
15.344 S. 6.00	6.00			24.763 S. 3.00	3.00

24. 765 S. 4.80	4.80	28. 450 Sup. 3.75	3.75	30. 576 S. 7.50	7.50
24. Joint Council of Kansas City, Sup. 1.50	1.50	28. 471 S. 3.00	3.00	30. 612 S. 11.25, Sup. 1.25	12.50
24. 28 S. 17.50, Sup. 45c	17.95	28. 479 S. 21.00	21.00	30. 816 S. 9.90	9.90
24. 116 S. 7.80	7.80	28. 482 S. 7.50	7.50	30. 525 S. 7.50	7.50
24. 242 S. 2.00, Ch. 10.00	12.00	28. 552 S. 4.05	4.05	30. 723 S. 47.40	47.40
25. 243 S. 2.00, Ch. 10.00	12.00	28. 585 S. 1.00, Sup. 10c	1.10	30. 8 S. 16.50	16.50
25. 75 S. 10.50, Sup. 2.25	12.75	28. 650 S. 15.00	15.00	30. 49 Sup. 2.85	2.85
25. 121 S. 30c	.30	28. 710 S. 97.50, Sup. 1.25	98.75	30. 56 S. 8.10	8.10
25. 133 S. 6.25, Sup. 75c.	7.00	28. 767 S. 15.00	15.00	30. 68 S. 150.00	150.00
25. 159 S. 2.40, Sup. 5c.	2.45	28. 250 Ch. 10.00	10.00	30. 105 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.00	8.50
25. 208 Sup. 6.25	6.25	28. 86 S. 3.75	3.75	30. 154 S. 5.10	5.10
25. 223 S. 1.80, Sup. 10c.	1.90	28. 749 S. 11.85	11.85	30. 247 S. 7.50	7.50
25. 339 S. 4.50	4.50	29. 131 S. 4.65, Sup. 25c.	4.90	30. 277 S. 3.00	3.00
25. 469 S. 2.25	2.25	29. 157 S. 8.50, Sup. 25c.	8.75	30. 449 S. 40.00	40.00
25. 568 S. 3.00	3.00	29. 389 S. 17.00	17.00	30. 491 S. 15.00	15.00
25. 745 Sup. 1.25	1.25	29. 708 S. 200.00, Sup.	200.00	30. 721 S. 40.00, Sup. 3.00	43.00
25. 231 S. 12.20, Sup. 70c	12.90	29. 715 S. 105.00, Sup. 3.25	108.25	30. 98 S. 47.50, Sup. 12.50	60.00
26. 85 S. 475.00	475.00	29. 718 S. 75.00	75.00	31. 23 S. 4.90, Sup. 1.05	5.95
26. 126 S. 27.50	27.50	29. 748 S. 60.00	60.00	31. 24 S. 6.75	6.75
26. 151 S. 21.25, Sup. 50c	21.75	29. 754 S. 16.00, Sup. 2.00	18.00	31. 149 S. 60.00	60.00
26. 167 S. 2.10	2.10	29. 761 Sup. 50c	.50	31. 163 S. 7.50	7.50
26. 174 S. 3.60	3.60	29. 64 S. 7.50	7.50	31. 201 S. 37.50	37.50
26. 644 S. 27.50, Sup. 3.50	31.00	29. 322 S. 7.05	7.05	31. 592 S. 2.75, Sup. 1.00	3.75
26. 741 S. 6.00	6.00	29. 372 S. 6.45	6.45	31. 607 Sup. 25.00	25.00
26. 800 S. 7.50	7.50	29. 506 S. 105.00	105.00	31. 611 S. 5.00, Sup. 5.00	10.00
26. 248 Ch. 10.00	10.00	29. 771 S. 6.90, Sup. 12.50	19.40	31. 617 S. 20.00	20.00
26. 551 Sup. 5.25	5.25	29. 815 S. 5.00, Sup. 2.25	7.25	31. 641 S. 6.00	6.00
26. 598 S. 6.30, Sup. 30c	6.60	30. 63 S. 16.80	16.80	31. 643 Sup. 25.00	25.00
26. 701 S. 160.00, Sup.	160.00	30. 78 S. 2.25	2.25	31. 666 S. 13.50, Sup. 1.00	14.50
28. 42 S. 15.00, Sup. 2.50	17.50	30. 164 S. 25.00	25.00	31. 678 S. 13.75, Sup. 5.00	18.75
28. 74 S. 8.55	8.55	30. 180 S. 15.00	15.00	31. 722 S. 82.50	82.50
28. 224 S. 55.00	55.00	30. 282 S. 2.00	2.00	31. 819 S. 22.60, Sup. 1.25	23.85
28. 420 S. 2.25	2.25	30. 318 S. 3.00	3.00	31. 257 Ch. 10.00	10.00
28. 428 S. 7.50	7.50	30. 362 S. 15.00	15.00	31. 574 S. 10.20	10.20
		30. 475 Sup. 2.50	2.50	31. 713 S. 1.25, Sup. 2.80	4.05
		30. 62 S. 16.25, Sup. 1.25	17.50	31. 719 S. 167.00	167.00
				31. 734 S. 75.00, Sup. 6.38	81.38

Expenditures.

Ult.	Am't.		
1. M. J. Pesell, benefit for Local 570.	\$ 110.00	3. Frank P. Fall, in full for February account	161.76
1. C. P. Shea, on account	300.00	3. Post Office Money Order, for \$1.50 returned to Local 745	.03
1. H. F. Waack, for organizing Local 21	7.00	4. Western Union Telegraph Co., for messages in February	1.03
1. J. J. Dwyer, railroad fare and expenses to and from Chicago	17.00	4. Indianapolis Gas Co., for office lights	4.32
1. James Wilson, for organizing Local 101	5.00	4. F. A. Markey, balance on February account	206.00
1. Wm. Jordan, for organizing Local 23	4.10	5. T. Sullivan, benefits for Local 105	20.00
1. J. H. Warner, on account	50.00	5. Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00
1. Albert Young, balance on February account	93.55	5. L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
1. Albert Young, on account	300.00	5. C. Haug, salary to date	30.00
1. Chas. Robb, balance on February account	97.15	5. C. Haug, for work overtime	2.50
1. E. L. Turley, salary for February	150.00	5. L. Larsen, salary to date	30.00
1. Geo. Innis, balance on February account	164.00	5. L. Larsen, for work overtime	2.50
1. N. W. Evans, balance on February account	155.50	5. M. O'Neill, salary to date	30.00
1. Samuel Johnson, balance on February account	97.75	5. M. Pedlow, salary to date	30.00
1. Wm. Rowbotham, balance on February account	66.60	5. M. Hawkins, salary to date	30.00
1. Indiana Trust Co., rent of office rooms for February	100.00	5. Chas. Robb, on account	100.00
2. J. B. Fitzpatrick, balance of February account	12.00	7. T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	2,125.00
2. M. J. Dwyer, balance of February account	5.50	7. M. J. Pesell, benefits for Local 570	100.00
2. M. J. Dwyer, on account	100.00	7. J. B. Fitzpatrick, on account	150.00
2. Geo. McGinnis, for postage	20.00	7. Wm. A. Cootes, for organizing, salary and expenses	117.35
2. T. H. Dewey, for organizing Local 91	5.00	7. P. O. Money Order, for money returned	.05
2. James J. Dwyer, balance of February salary	25.00	8. E. L. Turley, railroad fare and expenses to and from St. Louis, Mo.	21.00
2. H. K. Sullivan, in full for February account	211.00	9. W. L. A. Johnson, for organizing Local 799	5.00
2. Stamps, received from 423, for supplies	.10	9. James J. Dwyer, on account of salary	25.00
2. J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefit for Local 551	600.00	10. J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 551	600.00
3. Thomas Ringo, refund of money sent us January 16 for a charter	13.00	10. M. J. Dwyer, on account	150.00
3. Nelson Blackwell, janitor services for February	16.00	10. Moorman & Geller, for printing supplies	40.00
3. Iliff Stationery Co., office supplies	4.00	10. C. P. Shea, on account	60.00
3. J. H. Warner, balance on February account	3.50	10. Postal Telegraph Cable Co., for February service	57.49
3. C. F. O'Neill, in full for February account	218.50	11. A. P. Stroud, for organizing Local 123	5.00
3. Edw. Gould, in full for February account	152.05	11. J. A. Duffey, for organizing in Gloucester	3.00
		12. H. Edwards, benefits for Local 480	60.00
		12. J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 459	1,625.00
		12. Noah T. Alber, on organizing account	25.00
		14. T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,960.00
		14. J. H. Warner, on account	50.00

14. Central Union Telephone Co., for two months' rental and long distance service	95.05	22. M. J. Pesell, benefits for Local 570	55.00
14. H. S. Whitman, for printing and distributing circulars	9.35	22. Geo. F. McGinnis, for postage stamps	27.00
15. M. J. Pesell, benefits for Local 570	55.00	24. J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 551	600.00
15. P. Sullivan, benefits for Local 105	10.00	24. Geo. Innis, on account	75.00
15. Cheltenham Press, for printing the Magazine	518.75	24. J. H. Warner, on account	50.00
15. Samuel Johnson, on account	75.00	25. James A. Bauer, for organizing Local 99	5.00
16. C. P. Shea, on account	150.00	25. C. F. Jansen, for organizing Local 170	5.00
17. H. Edwards, benefits for Local 480	60.00	25. J. B. Fitzpatrick, on account	100.00
17. Wm. Rowbotham, on account	50.00	25. Remington Typewriter Co., for office supplies	10.33
17. Geo. J. Mayer, for making seals, stencils, etc.	12.05	25. Nelson Blackwell, janitor services	12.00
18. J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 551	560.00	25. Samuel Johnson, on account	25.00
18. Richard Dickson, for organizing in Cleveland, O.	33.40	25. Frank Morrison, for per capita tax to the A. F. of L.	420.75
19. J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 459	1,500.00	25. Albert Young, balance on account of March salary and expenses	145.70
19. Expressage on last month's journals	29.10	26. J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 459	1,550.00
19. Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00	28. T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,950.00
19. L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00	28. T. Sullivan, benefits for Local 105	15.00
19. M. Pedlow, salary to date	30.00	28. S. R. Frazee, for organizing Local 107	5.00
19. M. O'Neill, salary to date	30.00	28. C. P. Shea, on account	10.00
19. L. Larsen, salary to date	30.00	30. Wm. Rowbotham, on account	5.00
19. C. Haug, salary to date	30.00	30. Custom charges on package to Canada	.35
19. M. Hawkins, salary to date	30.00	30. Custom charges on package to Canada	.75
19. James J. Dwyer, on account of salary	40.00	31. James J. Dwyer, balance on March salary	35.00
19. H. S. Whitman, for organizing in Jamestown, N. Y.	5.00	31. Geo. McGinnis, for postage stamps	20.00
19. H. L. B. Mason, for organizing Local 139	5.00	31. Stamps received on supplies from 574	.20
21. T. Sullivan, benefits for Local 105	15.00	31. American Express Co., expressage	2.61
21. T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,800.00	31. Adams Express Co., expressage	40.29
21. Geo. R. Richardson, two weeks' salary for organizing	30.00	31. United States Express Co., expressage	4.30
21. Hugh L. Frayne, for organizing in Scranton, Pa.	14.00		